Weather

Improving weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 55.0 and the minimum 42.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.8 and 16.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, today, Ord. 2 p.m.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, Jan. 7.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Emp. of Asia, and Nanking, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, Jan. 2.

No. 2882 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年十一月廿三日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

406

ERMANS TO BE FORCED TO DISARM

x-Enemies Will Not Be Left In Position For More Harm

EE TWO PHASES

eparations Are Separate From Military, Is View Of Allies

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, December 30.—The disarming of Germany is the question of the hour. In violation of the Spa Agreement, Germany refuses to disarm her "Civic Guards" and "Security Police" and to deliver her surplus war material on her south-east frontier.

Last evening, M. Leygues was visited by the German Ambassador, and no doubt the Premier pointed out the risk Germany would run in opposing the Versailles Treaty.

On Thursday, the Premier confered with the British and Italian Ambassadors. No action has yet been taken either at Paris or London, in view of the need for a meeting, at which the Allied Governments may deal with this important question of general policy by common agreement and as soon as possible.

ENOUNCE EVASIONS

Allied diplomatic circles declare that the Allies can no longer tolerate these grave evasions on the part of Germany. In fact, the Spa Agreement, which itself involved concessions with reference to the Treaty, was the result of lengthy discussion.

Experts, Marshal Foch among them, were consulted, and the necessity of assuring Germany of internal and external security was taken into account. There is no valid reason for amending the agreement now, it is held.

In the meanwhile, the Ambassadors' Conference has instructed the Interallied Military Commission to submit, before December 31, a report on the progress of the execution of the military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty up to the present. The Allied Governments will thus be in a position to appreciate at first hand the importance of compelling Germany to disarm, and to take the necessarys steps.

In any case, it is pointed out, the question of disarmament and that of reparations are absolutely distinct. On the other hand Germany must not be left in a position to inflict fresh injury on her neighbors.

France showed at Spa what importance she attached in seeing Germany rendered pacific and she will uphold her point of view on this subject with perfect calm, but also with the utmost firmness. French diplomatists declare.

NEW FRENCH LOAN

Paris, December 30.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a bill authorising an agreement between the State and the Banque de France to extend the contracts previously concluded between them.

The Minister of Finance has undertaken to report on the results of the new French loan so far as they are at present known.

Hamburg, December 29.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, a deputation of miners from the Ruhr district has arrived in Berlin to urge the Government to disarm the "Civic Guard" in Bavaria in order that the Ruhr Basin may no longer be exposed to occupation by the Allies.

FRANCE MAY ACT

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—The diplomatic correspondent of the Evening Standard is authoritatively informed that unless the German Government immediately undertakes, by definite action, to meet her disarmament obligations, France will be empowered to act.

While the British Government is generally satisfied with the way in which Germany has met her obligations with regard to her regular army, all the Allies are united in sympathy with protests against the formidable self-defence organisations which the German Government declares itself unable to disband or control.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON

(*Reuter's Service*)

Wilmington, Delaware, Dec. 29.—Fire in the plant of the Wilmington Leather Company has caused damage estimated at $2,500,000.

Hunan War Lord Sends Division Against Yochow

(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, Dec. 31.—The Sixth Division under the command of General Chao Hung-ti, is being rushed to Yochow by Chao to attack the city which is being occupied by the fifth division of General Lao Ti-ping, who remains loyal to General Chen Chien. Severe fighting is expected soon.

The United States Gunboat Villalobos left Hankow yesterday to perform patrol duty upriver.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF TOBACCO LOAN MADE IN PEKING

B.A.T. Director Declares Report Of Negotiations Is Entirely Unfounded

An official denial was received yesterday from Mr. A. G. Jeffrees, London director of the B.A.T., by the local foreign and Chinese press of the reports of a tobacco loan being concluded between him and Chow Tse-chi, the Minister of Finance. The message was transmitted to the Shanghai press through Mr. William Morris, director in charge at Shanghai.

The text of the message follows:

"Please advise foreign and native papers that reports of any negotiations whatsoever between government and ourselves are absolutely untrue. I am in China on a tour of inspection, and have not approached or been approched by any government department with the object of entering any agreement or making any loan."

It will be remembered that following the report of the tobacco loan in the local press, many local organisations planned meetings of protest while others sent telegrams condemning the negotiations. The Ministry of Finance had already issued a denial.

Mr. Jeffrees is the London director who looks after the company's interests in China. He came to Shanghai on December 4 and has been in Peking with Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs, the Shanghai manager, on a tour of inspection. He will later visit Manchuria, Tientsin and Hankow.

WILL AID COMPANY

(*Reuter's Service*)

The Hague, Dec. 30.—A Government bill in the States-General provides for the advance of five million florins in five yearly instalments to the Holland South African Shipping Company for the maintenance of a permanent service between Holland and South Africa.

SOCIALISTS VOTE TO STAND WITH RUSS RADICALS

Two Groups Walk Out Of Tours' Session When Reds Control

CONFERENCE CALLED

Anti-Communist Fusion Is Sought By Right And Center Factions

(*Reuter's Service*)

Tours, Dec. 30.—The French Socialist Congress declared itself in favor of adhesion to the Moscow International by three thousand votes to twelve hundred.

Two groups walked out when the voting was announced. The Congress continues in session, but, owing to the split, three conferences are now meeting simultaneously.

CONFERENCE CALLED

(Later).—The Socialists of the Right and Center are holding a common conference, with a view to securing an anti-Communist fusion.

M. Frossard, the chairman of the original Congress, addressing the Communist section, urged that the members which issued the manifesto against Communism should remain in the party, despite the fact that 63 Deputies have gone over to the Right, while only 12 have joined the Communists.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The newspapers, commenting on the Socialist split, point out that the Communists have merely completed the work of disintegration initiated last May, since which time the membership of the Seine Trade Union Federation has fallen from 292,000 to 140,000 and that of the General Federation of Labor from 1,500,000 to 600,000.

REPORT OF SPLIT DENIED

London, Dec. 30.—The rumors of a split in the British Labor Party were denied at the headquarters in London today.

An official of the party stated that the present tendency was towards greater unity, and that repeated applications from some British Bolshevists to enter the party had been rejected.

Greeks Tell Allies They Will Be Loyal But Support Ruler

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—Reuter understands that the Greek reply to the Entente with regard to the recall of Constantine, warmly declares that the friendship of Greece toward the Allies had never been greater than today.

It points out, however, that Constantine is its rightful King, that he never abdicated, and that he had now been recalled by an overwhelming vote of the Greek people, adding that Greece's most fervent desire is to co-operate in the fullest possible manner with the Allies.

SOVIET FAILS IN FINANCES, SIBERIA SAYS

Money Issued By Reds Is Declared To Be Of No Value In Marts

TAXES BEING INCREASED

Workmen On Scanty Rations And Lax Law Conditions Are Reports

(*Reuter's Service*)

Vladivostok, Dec. 30.—The financial situation is becoming daily more acute, and the prospect for the future is not bright. Ignoring Priamur's appeals for assistance, Chita demands that it pay ten thousand yen to her representative here, who is in financial difficulties.

The Government is increasing taxes and excise duties in order to meet the situation, but the prospect of securing revenue seems poor. The Soviet's money is valueless and merchants are liquidating their stocks at sacrifice prices. Workmen at Zabaikal and Amur have been placed on scanty rations.

Habarovsk is now inaugurating Soviet rule, and has established a new record by appointing as district attorney a boy of sixteen who was expelled from Habarovsk for drunkenness and misbehavior and obtained his political education at Blagoveschensk, returning later to Habarovsk.

HEAVY U.S. MAIL ARRIVING TODAY

Probably more than a thousand sacks of mail from the United States from two arriving steamers will be received and distributed today at the American Post Office, although the Post Office will be closed for the day so far as ordinary routine is concerned.

It is estimated that the China Mail steamer Nanking from San Francisco by way of Honolulu and Japan has more than 200 sacks of mail matter for the American Post Office and notices that have been received state that the C.P.O.S. liner from Vancouver, B. C. has more than 800 sacks of mail for the office. The Nanking is due to arrive at 7 o'clock this morning and will dock at the China Merchants Central wharf. The Empress of Asia is due off Woosung at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the tender will arrive from the ship with mails and passengers about 6:30 o'clock this evening.

Mail to Canada, the United States and Europe is being dispatched today on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia. The outbound tender to the ship will leave the Municipal Jetty at 4 o'clock this afternoon and ordinary mail to go on the steamer may be mailed at the American Post Office up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. The incoming tender from the Colombia will arrive at the Customs Jetty at about 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Constance Talmadge And Dorothy Gish Wed In New York

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, Dec. 30.—A double "Movie" wedding was celebrated here today, when the two famous film stars, Miss Dorothy Gish and Miss Constance Talmadge were married to Mr. James Rennie, the well-known actor, and Mr. John Pialoglou, a Greek tobacco planter, respectively.

Oriental Languages Popular In England

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—The report of the governing body of the School of Oriental Studies in London, for the eleven months ending July 31, shows a roll of 539 students of whom 145 were women, as compared with 266 men and 166 women last year.

Instruction is given at the school in 31 African and Oriental languages. The largest demand has been for Arabic, but the number of students in Chinese and Hindustani is increasing.

FRANCE TRADE PACT

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—According to the Times correspondent in Melbourne, the Federal Government admits that preliminary negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement have taken place with Canada.

The new tariff, which has not yet been sanctioned, provides for reciprocity agreements with the other Dominions.

Can Trade Succeed Where The Sword Has Failed?

"NEXT!"
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

WRONG KEYS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SHORTER HOURS CAUSE OF SHORT OUTPUT OF COAL

Increase Of Wages Expected To Result In Higher Prices For Fuel

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 29.—The statistics of coal-mining for 1920 show that the workers received unprecedented wages. It was estimated in August that the annual pay, including that of surfacemen, averaged £220. The effect of the increase in wages is reflected in the high cost of production, which is 34s. 3¾d. per ton, embracing all costs. The average wage cost was 26s. 3d.

The recent agreement for an advance in wages will probably add 2s. per ton to the wage cost.

There are now 200,000 more men and boys employed in the mines than in 1913. The output has exceeded 5,000,000 tons a week for the past month, but, despite the large increase in the number employed, the total is still substantially under that of 1913. This is accounted for by the reduction in working hours.

Syria's Troubles Are Past, Is Prediction

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, December 30.—At the Interallied Club yesterday General Gouraud gave an informal luncheon for the members of the Syrian and Lebanonese colony here as well as several prominent Syrians and Lebanonese who are visiting Paris.

The guests included Judge Sebedia Beyel Mohayad, Damascus; Dr. Eyd, President of the Credit Foncier of Syria; Dr. Koury, M. Charles Corm, and other well-known Syrians and Lebanonese.

The General expressed his pleasure at seeing this friendly and informal gathering and declared that Syria's difficulties were now a thing of the past, since the advent of the New Year would find French collaboration developing happily in Syria and Lebanon for the country's good.

Britons Will Discuss U.S. War Obligations

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Houston, has announced that representatives of the British Treasury will shortly arrive in Washington to continue the discussions regarding the exchange into a long-term obligation of the demand notes issued by the British Government which are held in the United States.

QUEEN GREETS WORKERS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—Queen Alexandra, in a message to the League of Empire, sends her best wishes for a very happy and successful New Year to all who are helping to forge a strong bond of Empire between the teachers in the schools throughout the Empire. She points out that, under the League's scheme, overseas teachers are now coming to the Mother Country for a year's sojourn, while teachers from Home are visiting the younger lands of the Empire, to gain inspiration and experience.

TURKS USE CROSSES ON SOLDIERS' GRAVES AS FUEL FOR FIRES

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 29.—Reuter's Agency learns that the sad and difficult task of collecting the remains of the British dead in Gallipoli has now been practically completed. A trail of cemeteries has been laid along the Straits, and will evermore be visible from all passing ships.

It is estimated that 36,000 were killed and 16,000 buried in the peninsula, of whom only 6,000 have been identified.

Twelve thousand have been buried in the neighboring islands, Malta and Egypt. The burial service was read and the "last post" sounded at all the cemeteries. Many instances occurred in which the Turks had torn up the wooden crosses in the temporary cemeteries and used them as firewood.

Big British Company To Operate In East

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—The Evening News understands that 200,000 ten percent income bonds, at £5 each, of the Amalgamated Trading and Industrial Corporation Limited will be issued shortly. They will be guaranteed as regards capital by the Sun Life Insurance Company. The Corporation itself has a capital of 2,000,000 sterling in ordinary shares of £1 each, and it proposes to associate itself with Chinese capital and enterprise for the development of trade and industry in the Far East.

The Corporation will be registered in Jersey in order that the Chinese capitalists participating may not have to pay the British income tax, excess profits duty and corporation tax.

U.S. REFUSES TO GIVE MONEY FOR DRY LAW AGENTS

Millions Cut Out Of Budget For Government Expense By Congressmen

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Dec. 30.—The public demand for economy was reflected in the treatment accorded the Miscellaneous Estimates Bill by a Committee of the House of Representatives, which approved of a total of $421,000,000 less than that asked by the Government department.

The largest reduction is $147,000,000 in the amount asked by the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The appropriation asked for the enforcement of the Liquor Prohibition Law was eliminated altogether.

New York, Dec. 30.—Senator McCumber, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, after an interview with President-Elect Harding today, declared that both military and naval expenditure must be curtailed.

He is satisfied that the way can be found to secure an agreement between the larger nations for a decrease of armaments.

Senator McCumber thought, however, that it was too late now to stop building those ships which are already under construction.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASED

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—The coal output last week amounted to 5,100,000 tons, the highest figure since the war and almost reaching the point where the miners under the coal agreement will receive four shillings extra per day. It is expected that plentiful supplies of coal will help the expansion of industries, thus relieving unemployment.

ALL RESORTS IN TRENCHES MUST CLOSE IN 30 DAYS

Licenses Are Cancelled In Orders Issued By Commissioner

CAFES NOTIFIED

Ho Fung-lin Directs Closing Of Doors Within Month

Following United States Commissioner F. J. Schuhl's recommendation to close all the cafes, in the district known as "The Trenches," Major-General Ho Fung-lin, the local Defense Commissioner, has issued an order, giving the cafe owners one month within which to close their doors. All the licenses issued to the cafe owners will be revoked within one month and no others will be issued.

TEXT OF ORDER

The text of his order is as follows:

"While the foreign cafes on Szechuen and Jukong Roads are nominally for the purpose of selling liquor, they are really carrying on the business of prostitution as well as gambling and other unlawful acts detrimental to the peace and order of the place.

"Drunkenness, disturbance of peace and shooting have been frequently reported. The district in which the cafes operate is entirely under Chinese jurisdiction. But the foreign protection under which these cafes are shielded makes it difficult for the local authorities to exercise their restrictions.

"Because of the geographical position of these cafes, both the Chinese and foreign residents suffer their evil effect. In most cases foreign sailors are involved. On many occasions, the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement has deputed representatives to call on us, suggesting certain restrictions on these cafes, and expressed their desire to see the removal of these cafes into other districts.

EARLIER ACTION

"We had already instructed the Police authorities to take stringen measures in the supervision of this district and to promulgate proper regulations for the control of its cafes. In spite of the promulgation of the regulations, none of them has been carried out as ordered.

"This fall, the Council again repeated its request, while the foreign press offered adverse criticism on the incapability of the Chinese police to supervise the district. We again repeated our instructions to the police authorities, and urged the execution of the previous orders.

"While no progress was being made in the carrying out of the orders, a murder case was recorded a few days ago. The foreign press again advanced its criticism and the Council further expressed dissatisfaction.

SERVE NO GOOD PURPOSE

"We are convinced that these cafes are not operated as proper business institutions and their harm to the public will be unending unless means are devised to end their existence. Since the district is entirely under Chinese jurisdiction, it is the duty of the local authorities to have them closed at an early day in order to avoid the criticism of the foreign press.

"Even if these cafes are allowed to operate under the new regulations, it is feared that in time, they would resort again to their evil habits and perpetuate this evil spot in our midst, and increase the shame of the authorities of the interior.

MUST BE CLOSED

"The evil must be uprooted. Otherwise we shall not be able to stop the criticism of foreigners and preserve the dignity of the nation.

"Therefore the police authorities are instructed to order these cafes to close their doors within a month. Should they refuse to obey, they are authorised to seal up the premises by the end of the month and revoke the licenses issued to them."

Siamese Prince On His Way To Rangoon

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, December 30.—Prince Purachatra of Siam left on Thursday for Rangoon. He was accompanied by Prince Charoon, the Siamese Minister here, who will later return to Paris.

Manufactures In Britain Turning To China Trade

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—In an article in the Board of Trade Journal on the prospects for British trade in China, Mr. H. H. Fox, His Majesty's Commercial Councillor of Legation in China, who is about to return to Shanghai after six months in Great Britain, and who recently completed a tour of the principal commercial and industrial centers in Great Britain and Ireland, says he found that an unexpected degree of interest is being taken by British manufacturers in China, and that far more business is being done with that country than he had realised.

Mr. Fox suggests, in view of the present development of China's foreign trade, and the increasing competition of America, Japan and other countries in the Far East, that British manufacturers should take steps to get into closer touch with the Chinese markets.

PROMOTE GOODS SALES

He hopes that the practice of sending travellers to China will be continued, but expresses the opinion that the best channel for selling British goods in China is through British merchant firms who have their own house in London or Manchester and branches at least in Shanghai and Hongkong, and preferably in Tientsin and Hankow also.

Mr. Fox says he was much impressed by the unanimity with which firms in Great Britain testified to the commercial honesty of the Chinese and to the satisfactory nature of their business done with China. He believes that this praise is fully deserved, so far as the older generation of Chinese merchants in the Treaty Ports are concerned: he hopes that the younger generation will realise the importance of maintaining this high reputation, but says that the credit is largely due to the British merchant houses in China. He does not recommend dealing directly with native firms in China at present, owing to the practical disadvantages entailed.

TRADE IS GROWING

Mr. Fox emphasises that in the case of China, immediate results must not be expected, and that manufacturers must be prepared to pay for their footing, but China's foreign trade is steadily growing, and an extraordinary expansion is possible within the next few years if given internal order and an extension of the railway system. He therefore strongly urges the British manufacturer to turn his attention to China.

Cheapness has hitherto been the determining factor for the sale of foreign goods in China, and undoubtedly British trade has been greatly handicapped by the present comparatively high prices of British goods, but Mr. Fox is certain that as the industrial development of China proceeds and export trade increases, the Chinese will want better-class goods, and this will benefit British trade. He is certain that given an equal opportunity in China, and a steady output at home, British merchants need not fear foreign competition.

New Year Jazzes Into Shanghai With Big Noise

Bringing along several trunksfull of bright new resolutions which had not yet been put into operation and got all tarnished and tattered thereby, the New Year arrived shortly after midnight last night.

Jazz by trained artists and less involved but none the less affecting bursts of sound by some hundreds of amateur performers upon the tinhorn, whistle and the cowbell, etc., heralded the advent of young Master MDCCCCXXI into the cafes and hotels hereabouts as unprecedented crowds in these places endeavored to make the new arrival feel right at home. Yes, and—probably on the theory that the young man might get in ahead of schedule—the noise making program went into effect while he was, lo, yet a considerable space away. But he got in right on time.

The cafe and hotel ballrooms were gay with seasonable decorations and the colorful auxiliary of fancy dress. In less spectacular style the year was welcomed in by watch parties in homes throughout the Settlements.

AT THE CARLTON

Over 500 enjoyed the excellent dinner served at the Carlton and Manager R. L. Ellis was obliged to turn away some 250 more because of the limited accommodation. The dinner was served in the ball room for the first time, the usual dining room downstairs having been turned into a check room for the night.

Excellent lighting effects and attractive decorations were used to advantage. Frank Barrett and his splendid orchestra entered into the spirit of the occasion and took the opportunity of introducing some new dance numbers.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE

A special dinner was served at the Astor House where the management arranged a program for New Year's Eve which included a carnival ball after dinner. Some 500 dined at the Astor and there were 700 reservations made for the ball room.

Shortly before midnight Assistant Manager J. Klass and his staff distributed horns, rattles, whistles, novelty caps and serpentine and as the clock struck 12 the din cut loose. The ball room was then darkened and a personification of "the old year" strode slowly to the stage, bearing a lantern. Behind him as the lights again blazed, came a dainty miss "1921," riding a donkey.

James and Nellie Valensa, society dancers, appeared during the evening in a program of really clever classic dancing and Earl Currens' orchestra played excellent music for the dancing.

AT THE PARISIEN

Through the united efforts of Mr. Bob Akeo, Manager of the Parisien, and Mr. Andre Musante, superintendent of service for that popular cafe, an atmosphere of real holiday cheer and gaiety was achieved for the throngs that came to celebrate the coming of the New Year.

Upwards of 200 persons were served at the special New Year's dinner that the Parisien provided and

(Continued on Page 2)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA MINISTER IN U.S.

Dr. Stepanek Says Conditions There Are Improving And Red Peril Over

New York, Nov. 28.—Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, first Minister sent by Czecho-Slovakia to the United States, arrived in New York yesterday from Trieste, accompanied by his sister, Miss Anna Stepanek.

"Political and economic conditions in Czecho-Slovakia are encouraging," said Dr. Stepanek at the Hotel Vanderbilt. "The danger of the spread of Bolshevism to Czecho-Slovakia is little. Our people have had to fight so vigorously for their political identity that they fully appreciate their present freedom and are not willing to be led astray by false doctrines. I believe the Bolshevist peril has passed."

Compared with other European countries Czecho-Slovakia is in a fortunate economic condition. Her crops this year have been good, especially the crop of sugar beets, which has enabled her to export sugar. The lumber industry is also prospering. About 80 percent of the industries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire have been inherited by Czecho-Slovakia, according to Dr. Stepanek. The greatest problem that faces his country is educational, the Minister said. Within the last two years the Government has opened more than 4,000 schools. These are doing more than any other one factor to unify the country by teaching the Czecho-Slovak language to the various peoples that make up the population of the republic.

Many citizens of the new republic who were former German sympathisers have been won over by the democracy of the constitution and Government, which said Dr. Stepanek, are modeled on the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Dr. Stepanek was met on his arrival at the Hotel Vanderbilt by a group of leaders among Czecho-Slovaks in America. He will leave this afternoon with his sister for Washington.

New Year Jazzes Into Shanghai With Big Noise

(Continued from Page 1)

early in the evening every table in the large ball room was occupied. Both dining rooms and ball room were colorful with decorations of greenery and hundreds of twinkling white and colored electric incandescents.

Harry Kerry and his band of joyous pedal tickelers were in top form and the music through the night made it hard for unfortunates without partners for the dancing to sit still. Briefly, it was some evening at the Parisien.

THE DEL MONTE

Frank Augustine, his pianist pal Huff and three jazzolians were introduced to a big crowd at the Del Monte last night and early this morning. The new jazz band made a great hit with the dancers. Manager Thurman R. Hyde served a special supper.

Two Men Are Held For Fight Fatality

When the steamship Loong Wo arrived in port from Hankow Thursday evening two men were brought to Hongkew Police Station with a letter from the Captain of the vessel stating that they had been concerned in a fight which occurred an hour before arrival and in which one man had been killed.

As the incident occurred on the high seas and in the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities the men were handed over to the River Police.

ARMED ROBBERY

Five men armed with pistols entered a general shop at 601-602 Wuchow Road shortly before 10 o'clock Thursday night, held up the inmates and obtained about $200 in money and two gold rings. They then escaped into Chapei by Hailar Road. No alarm was raised until the men had disappeared.

U.S. Ambassador Decorates French War Heroes

Hugh Wallace, American Ambassador to France, acting for our Government, presented a number of American war medals to French officers and enlisted men at the American Embassy in Paris recently. The picture shows Mr. Wallace with his naval aide chatting with Admiral Moreau, of the French Navy, one of the officers decorated by the United States for his services during the war.

America Is Needlessly Frightened Says Times

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 30.—The Times in a leading article on disarmament, declares that the anxiety of Americans in regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance is due to ignorance, and emphasises that the belief, held by many Americans, that Great Britain is bound by this treaty to support Japan in a war against the United States is grotesquely false.

It points out that the stipulations in the treaty were deliberately varied in 1911 with the express purpose of excluding the possibility of incurring this liability. This was done after the fullest consultation with the Ministers of the British Dominions, who, it was known, could in no conceivable circumstances be induced to fight against America in such a combination.

As regards the objection that, in the absence of a renewal by Great Britain and the United States of the Arbitration Treaty, the exemption clause of that treaty will not apply, the Times points out that Great Britain notified Japan that she would regard the Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty of September, 1914, was a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of the exemption clause.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senator Borah announces that a special meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has been called for January 3, to consider his resolution, requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain and Japan for an agreement with the United States to reduce naval armaments.

Students Union At Peking Names Heads

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Dec. 28.—The Union of Student Associations in the Capital held a general meeting on December 25, when the Assembly proceeded to elect new officers and committees. The question of supervision of the coming General Election was also discussed at some length with the result that a Committee was appointed to carry out the proposition. Two Representatives were selected from each of the fourteen Associations present in the meeting, to conduct theatricals in air of famine sufferers. Mr. Lin Pao-chi was elected President and Messrs. Tang Shih-fang and Tsai Shih-yang were elected Vice President and Secretary respectively. The meeting stood adjourned with having appointed a date for future meetings.

More Japanese Are Sent Into Shantung

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Dec. 28.—Intelligence has been received from Shantung to the effect that a fresh squadron of Japanese Military Police have arrived at Tsingtau, from thence they have been distributed by order of the headquarters to the various districts along the Tsinanfu-Tsingtau Railway.

The total strength of the Japanese Military Police in Shantung Province has come up to the figure of 5,600. It is not known for what purpose this fresh detachment has been brought in.

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Smiles from the Mixed Court

Wong Ah-ziang is one of those dauntless mariners who sail the Hongkew Creek. Which same stretch of water, since the Spanish Main became unpopular, is the buccaneer's delight. Still, piracy on the Creek, is conducted under businesslike and up-to-date methods. As thus:

Wong was cruising up the Creek the other day with a cargo of coal from faraway Pootung. And as his galleon sailed the tide made a sudden stealthy sneak toward Woosung and the skipper found his good ship beached on an expansive and extremely non-navigable mud bank. Almost immediately there boarded the vessel Siau Kaung-poh and Ong Khe-tsz.

Siau and Ong explained to Wong that they held the buccaneering concession for that particular reach of the Creek and asked him if he cared to be looted and scuttled. Wong said he'd rather not if they didn't mind. So they explained to him that the matter could be arranged for a consideration of 40 cents. For this sum they could guarantee him immunity from theft during his stay. Wong agreed that this was reasonable and paid over the sum, then left the ship in charge of a small boy and went blithely up into the city, his mind freed of all care, to see the sights.

He had scarcely got out of earshot when a rakish and ominous looking sampan hove over the horizon and bore down upon the stranded barge. It came alongside with a clatter of grappling hooks and there swarmed over the ship's bulwarks two very piratical looking persons who, with a brutal disregard for the small boy's strident protests, lowered two baskets of coal—valued at $4—into their craft and yuloed rapidly away.

When the skipper returned and was informed of the deed he sought out Siau and Ong and irately demanded to know what kind of a flim-flam they were trying to work on him, and didn't they have enough influence over the pirates in their own district to protect their regular subscribers?

Ong and Siau rose in profane indignation when the matter had been explained to them, and assured Wong that justice would be done him. And shortly thereafter they returned to Wong, dragging one Tsung Oo-pau, who the small boy recognised as the pirate who had been most particularly disregardful of his protests. Ong and Siau apologised for not being able to produce Tsung's mate.

Wong turned the captive over to the police and the Mixed Court jailed him for a week and, in consideration of Wong's tale, ordered warrants to issue for Ong and Siau, so it is likely that the noble profession of buccaneering is due for another setback.

THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE

To the casual eye it might have appeared that Tsen Ah-ching was merely taking out of the Amos Bird factory at closing time the other day a somewhat battered, empty wooden box. The watchman at the gate being of a cynical and suspicious nature stopped Tsen and looked inside the box and discovered a quantity of lead.

In Court Tsen denied any intent to steal the box. It had been given him by another man, he said, and he didn't know there was any lead in it.

Since the lead in question totaled in weight some eighty-five pounds the Court appeared disinclined to take Tsen's statement at face value and curtly commented:

"Two weeks."

Turkey At The End Of Her Resources

Must Have Funds To Carry On Government—Allies Withholding Aid

Constantinople, Nov. 25, (Associated Press).—In addition to being pre-occupied with the Nationalist movement of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Government is embarrassed by lack of funds. Unless a solution of the financial difficulty is discovered shortly, it is feared the Government will be utterably unable to carry on the administration. The Allies are withholding financial aid until the Treaty of Sevres is ratified.

Negotiations have been proceeding with a group of French financiers, but such heavy terms are demanded that the Government has been unable to accept, as it would mean the crippling of Turkey's resources for many years to come. The Government has also been negotiating with the National Bank of Turkey, offering the Crown estates as security.

NEW YEAR'S AT NAVY "Y"

An entertainment for sailors will be held tonight commencing at 7:30 o'clock at which time a comedy show of Moving Pictures will be given. Following the Movies, there will be games under the direction of Mr. McCloy, Physical Director of the National Committee Y.M.C.A.

The entertainment will close with dancing for those so inclined and music will be furnished by the orchestra of U.S.S. New Orleans.

Friends are invited, both to be entertained and to assist in entertaining the men of the Service.

Light refreshments will be served.

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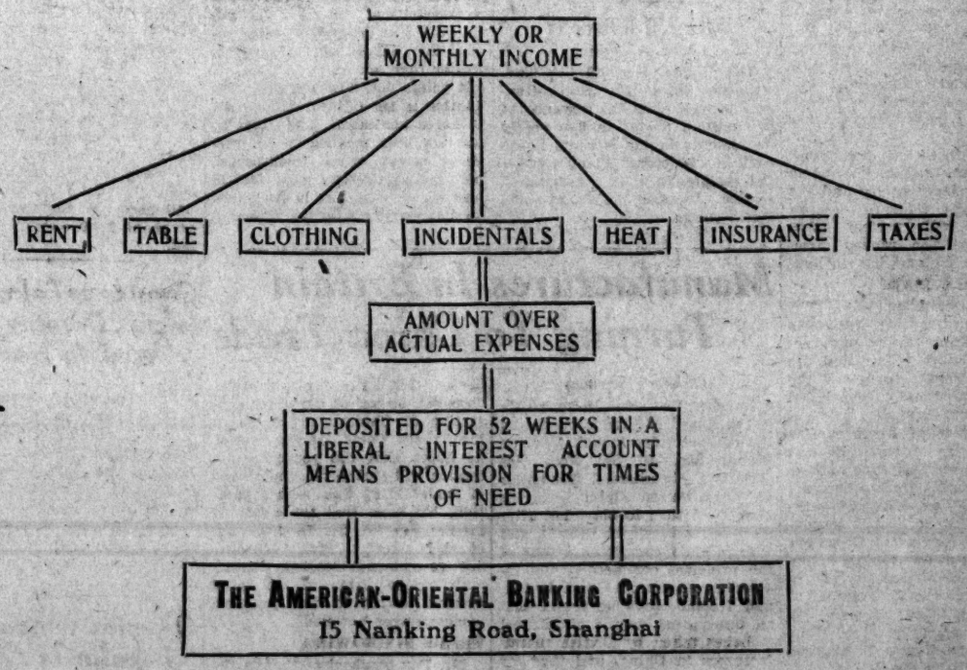

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SAYS ALL EUROPE VIES IN AIRCRAFT

Nations Are Working Secretly For Domination—Great Britain Leads

New York, Nov. 8.—All Europe is working secretly to develop craft with which to dominate the air according to C. L. Egtvedt, aeronautical engineer associated with the Boeing Airplane Company, who returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the aircraft plants in England, France and Germany. He believes there is nothing in Europe in the line of aircraft that America can not duplicate. Great Britain was making the greatest development, Mr. Egtvedt found, and Germany was progressing experimentally, though handicapped in producing machines by the terms imposed by the Allies.

"Wherever I went in Europe I found aircraft operating," he said. "The public generally is interested in flying, but there still are many people who hesitate to leave the ground. I was well received in Germany and aircraft manufacturers there expressed a desire to co-operate with America and do business generally with American concerns.

"British manufacturers and inventors are getting considerable support from the Government. At the Air Conference just held in London civilian and Governmental reports were produced indicating intense interest in England concerning the development of airplanes commercially, not only in Great Britain but throughout the world. There is no fact concerning aviation that the British Air Ministry does not secure and place at the disposal of British subjects.

"It was interesting to learn that $1,000,000 worth of freight has been transported by airplane out of the United Kingdom this year. This freight was carried in cargo planes to France, Belgium, Denmark, Spain and Holland. Planes coming into England from the continent carried $2,000,000 worth of imports.

"This last year 1,325 airplanes have arrived from the continent and landed passengers and freight in Great Britain. They included 1,079 British machines 236 French planes, 9 Belgian and 1 Swiss. The planes departing from Britain for the continent aggregated 1,455. Of these 1,206 were British, 341 French, 7 Belgian and 1 Swiss. In analysing conditions, however the Air Ministry credits the United States Air Service as being the most successful mail service on earth.

"A round trip by airplane between London and Paris costs £18, while by rail and steamer it is about £8. One way costs £10 by airplane, £4 by rail and steamer. Freight by airplane is cheaper than the old method parcels and other small packages costing 1-3 penny a pound by airplane and from 4 pence to 1¾ pence a pound by the old method.

"The British Air Ministry also makes available for general use information on trade conditions opportunities and problems in all countries. The British hope by this method to establish their airplanes in foreign markets, principally in their colonial posses sions and in South America."

Wedding

HOFFMAN—MATTON

Miss Mathilde Aimee Matton, daughter of Mr. H. E. Matton of Houston, Texas, and Mr. Walter Daily Hoffman, son of Mrs. Alice E. Hoffman of San Diego, California, were married last night at 8 o'clock in the Union Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. P. Roberts, acting President of St. John's University.

The bride was given away by Mr. R. A. Parker, at whose home she has lived since her arrival in Shanghai. Miss Myra Olive sang "At Dawning" preceding the wedding and "Because" after the ceremony. Mr. J. Waddell played Lohengrin's Wedding March and also accompanied Miss Olive. Mr. Monte Trumbull Smith was best man. Messrs. R. R. Hughes and Paul Chatom were the ushers.

The bride was charming in a gown of crepe satin and silk tulle heavily embroidered and trimmed with pearls. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms and lillies of the valley. Mrs. Frank W. Handley, who was matron of honor, was gowned in a costume of henna colored silk with gold trimmings and wore a gold hat and gold slippers.

Mr. Hoffman is a well known Shanghai athlete, having played as a member of the Shanghai baseball team in 1919. He holds degrees both from Indiana and Princeton Universities. He is district manager of the Shanghai branch of the Standard Oil Company.

Miss Matton came to Shanghai to take the position of secretary to the President of St. John's University in March last.

Following the ceremony the couple left on a honeymoon trip to Hankow. They will be at home at 32 Connaught Road after January 10.

MUTT & JEFF — Sure! Jeff Wrote A Novel Called "The Cute Vamp" And It Was Awful — By Bud Fisher

JEFF, DON'T YOU KNOW IT'S TWO O'CLOCK? AIN'T YOU EVER GOING TO BED?
DON'T MIND ME, MUTT! I'M JUST STARTING TO WRITE ANOTHER NOVEL!
AIN'T YOU WISE TO THE FACT THAT YOU'RE A FAILURE AS AN AUTHOR? I TOLD YOU THAT A YEAR AGO!
BUT MY LUCK HAS TURNED! DO YOU RECALL READING THE MANUSCRIPT OF MY NOVEL CALLED "THE CUTE VAMP"?
I CERTAINLY DO! IT WAS THE WORST JUNK I EVER READ!
JUST THE SAME I GOT A CHECK FOR FIVE BUCKS FOR IT TODAY AND I FEEL GREATLY ENCOURAGED.
THAT IS ENCOURAGING! WHO DID YOU GET THE FIVE SPOT FROM?
THE EXPRESS COMPANY. THEY LOST THE MANUSCRIPT!
POOR SAP!
?

News Brevities

A Japanese named Matsumoto, living at 364 Yangtszepoo Road, was fined Y. 3, and cautioned in the Japanese Consular Court Thursday for being drunk and disorderly on the Woosung Road and assaulting a Chinese woman.

* * *

To celebrate the New Year, the Nanking Road Street Union will hold a debate, concert and program of Chinese playlets at its headquarters this afternoon, beginning at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The election of six members of the French Municipal Council and four land commissioners will take place on January 12. The seats of Messrs. Dard and J. W. Gallagher, resigned, and P. Le Bris, R. Fano, F. Schwyzer and W. J. N. Dyer, whose term of office has expired, will have to be filled.

* * *

The International Chess Club will meet the Shanghai Rowing Club on Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Country Club will hold a dance on Tuesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will take place on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

A blacksmith's apprentice, 14 years old, was killed in a fall down an elevator shaft in the course of construction at 34 Nanking Road Thursday. The lad was descending from the second floor by means of a rope when the strands parted and he fell to the bottom of the shaft, being instantly killed.

* * *

The Amalgamated Association of Street Unions is removing its headquarters from 13 Avenue Edward VII to a location at 405 Ningpo Li, off Lloyd Road.

* * *

The third number of the Men's Total Abstinence League quarterly Bulletin has been issued. Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman writes on Prohibition in the United States. Rev. A. N Rowland, M. A., has three brief, but important, paragraphs on Alcohol and the first part of a very able lecture, delivered some time ago, by Dr. Alfred Moore formerly of the Municipal Health Office, is reprinted. Other interesting matters are dealt with.

* * *

Two big banks are being organised in Peking. One with Chinese and British capital, while the other with Chinese and Dutch capital. Both are allowed to issue notes.

* * *

The Italian Minister has requested the return of the arms seized in Tientsin. In reply, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the legation to provide it with the list of arms seized and explain what each consignment was intended for.

* * *

The Yuen Ming Yuen, Peking, site has been chosen by the Peking Government University for its group of buildings. The palace, one of the most picturesque in Peking, was destroyed by the Allied forces during the Boxer Rebellion.

* * *

According to the report of the Chinese Consul-General at Yokohama, 17 Chinese students there married Japanese girls during 1920 in spite of the order of the Ministry of Education that no students can marry foreign wives without the special consent of the ministry.

* * *

Among the passengers who left for Hankow last night on the Loongwo were Lieutenants G. D. Stokes, C. W. E. Corbett and P. C. Gilmore.

* * *

On Sunday morning at 10:30 a.m. there will be Services on board U.S.S. New Orleans. The speaker will be Mr. C. W. Petitt of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee. Mrs. C. W. Petitt will be the soloist. The usual Sunday evening service will be held at the Navy "Y" at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. C. C. Eberhardt, American Consul-General at large, has returned to Shanghai from Peking and is at the Astor House.

* * *

Two additions to the staff at the American Drug Company are Messrs. Edward G. Luebbert and W. Ray Batchelor, both graduates of the Union College of Pharmacy of Albany, New York. They are arriving today on the China Mail liner Nanking. The American Drug Company now will have a staff of seven American graduate pharmacists and two more are expected in the coming months.

* * *

The China Mail liner China which sailed from Shanghai on Dec. 7 by way of Japan ports and Honolulu arrived at San Francisco on Dec. 29, a day ahead of schedule, according to advices received here yesterday.

Arrest Detectives Who Seized Students Wanted In Foochow

Two Men Appear In Mixed Court On Charge Of Abduction

The two Fukien detectives concerned in the arrest of nine students from Foochow, as mentioned in yesterday's issue, have been arrested on a Mixed Court warrant charging them with abduction of persons under 20 years of age. The men were before the Mixed Court yesterday and were remanded in custody for a week.

The complainant in the case is Mr. T. T. Shen and Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Fukienese Guild. Mr. Soong appeared on behalf of the relatives of the arrested students, who are being held by the Chinese City police on charges of being concerned in the murder of three Foochow shopkeepers killed during the boycott trouble last year. The Students' Unions of Shanghai and Foochow are pressing for the release of the nine, alleging that the charge against them cannot be substantiated and that they were illegally decoyed out of the Settlement and seized.

When the case was called before Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li yesterday Mr. Newman stated that he was instructed by the Fukienese Guild to oppose bail as the defendants, Wong Iling and Go Lu zung, do not reside in the Settlement. If security were to be allowed he asked that it be such as to insure their appearance.

The men were consequently ordered held without bail.

Mixed Court Jottings

A fine of $50, with the alternative of four weeks' imprisonment, was imposed on M. Miller, a Pole, for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a Chinese Police Constable on Woosung Road the evening of December 28. He was also charged with damaging property in his cell at Hongkew Station after he had been arrested and was ordered to pay for this. Testimony was given by Mr. Turnbull, of the Health Department, Special Constable J. Kahn, a Japanese policeman and the C.P.C. who was assaulted. The defendant had taken the latter's traffic stick away from him and assaulted him with it and it took all four of the witnesses to get their captive to the station. The defendant's employer testified to his general good character and sobriety and the defendant stated that he had been very drunk and remembered nothing until he awoke in the police station next morning. The case was heard by the Senior Consul's Assessor, Mr. Ivanoff, and Magistrate Loh.

Slawislava Felixovna Dzovakovskaya, a Polish woman who is charged with being concerned in the $500 shoplifting episode which occurred at Boyes, Bassett and Company's store on Christmas Eve, appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday and was remanded in custody for trial with Adam Brozki, who is already in custody. The police had been searching for the woman for a week and she was located by Detective Inspector Givens Thursday evening in a house at 886 East Hanbury Road. It is claimed that the two are notorious as shoplifters, having an international reputation. They are said to have come to Shanghai from Harbin after getting into difficulties with the authorities there and, previously, to have worked their way clear across Russia from Poland, leaving a record in their wake.

A Chinese charged with running an opium den at 654 Kwangse Road was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday and three patrons of the place were ordered to pay fines of $3 each or go to jail for 3 days.

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Peace In Ireland Hoped For As Riots Subside

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 30.—The present political activity has been reflected by the fact that four meetings of the Cabinet have been held since Christmas breaking all records.

Two of these meetings were held yesterday at which, besides unemployment and pressing departmental matters, the Ministers discussed Ireland, in the presence of Sir Neville Macready, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

It is understood that reports were submitted, which showed that steady progress is being made in restoring order.

No fresh developments are reported in connection with the Irish peace overtures. It is pointed out in official circles that the next move lies with the members of the Sinn Fein Parliament.

Six men and two women charged in Liverpool with conspiracy in connection with the recent fires there, were remanded, after a statement by the representative of the Public Prosecutor, that the damage amounted to over one million sterling.

London, Dec. 30.—A patrol of 10 police was ambushed at Midleton, County Cork last night. One constable was killed, three seriously wounded and two slightly. A police convoy from Cork which was coming to assist the patrol was also ambushed, and a sergeant seriously injured.

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Can the Dead Communicate with the Living? Is a question that is asked more and more frequently in these days when scientific proof is said to answer—"yes"—then also this powerful novel has a beautiful girl with wonderful psychic powers who clears up a crime clouded in mystery.

THE RAPIDS by Alan Sullivan $3.50

About a man of restless energy, supreme confidence, and unbounded ambition—but—falls in love—has a rival and from here we let you read.

ALF'S BUTTON by W. A. Darlington $3 50

Not in many a year have we had such an original novel as this story—a regular Aladdin and the Lamp story about a soldier.

NEXT BESTERS by Lulah Ragsdale $3.50

Polly and Pat and "The Boss" were the Next Besters. They could not have the best any more when hard times knocked at the door—a critical situation till Pat made good but how and what therefrom resulted must be learned from the book, a most high spirited and amusing little romance.

EVE TO THE RESCUE by Ethel Hueston ... $4.00

Eve is a peacemaker—a doctor of domestic difficulties. She is charming and enthusiastic, sweet and wholesome, full of fun and frolic and deeply in love—as you read you will feel all the joy of laughter and an appeal of all that is best in human nature.

THE SIRDAR'S SABRE by Louis Tracy ... $4.00

The Adventures of Sirdar Bahadur Mohammed Khan which make a most exciting and hair raising story.

THE NORTH DOOR by Greville MacDonald $4.00

The London Illustrated News of London calls this "A Strangely Facinating book"—we quite agree it is so.

HILLS OF HAN by Samuel Merwin $4.25

A romance of the Sleeping Giant China—From the moment Betty Doane is seen secretly sketching one of her fellow passengers on the steamer, the reader is content to forget things about him and to follow Mr. Merwin to the Hills of Han. Mr. Merwin has told an absorbing story.

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Chesterfields are different. Chesterfields let you know you're smoking and they SATISFY.

They are a blend of the finest selections of Turkish and American tobaccos. *And the formula for this blend is the manufacturer's secret. Unlike a patent, it cannot be copied or even closely imitated.*

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20 for 20 cts.

If your dealer cannot supply you send us $2, and we will mail you a carton of 200 Chesterfields, charges prepaid.

China Press Sports

FIVE SOCCER LEAGUE GAMES FOR NEW YEAR

All Matches Scheduled For This Afternoon Are In Second Division

FIRST LEAGUE RESTS

Monday Brings Clash Between Recreation Club And S.F.C. Elevens

"By Whistle"

The premier League teams are resting this afternoon but five second division games are staged and good games should result.

The Football Club should gather two points from the International on the previous play, and so should the Recs, but the Navy is always problematical and an extra ship in the harbor makes a big difference.

St. Xaviers and Public School will be a game worth watching, if the boys are playing their usual combination St. Xaviers defense will have to go the whole may to keep their goal intact.

Two teams the Waterworks and Customs had now definitely resigned from the League.

The struggle between the S.F.C. and the Recs on Monday will be a hard game and past play points to the Recs getting there, they had a three one victory before and mohn to repeat it, if possible. We shall be interested to see what the Club is going to do about it.

The Shanghai Football Club will clash with the Internationals today on the club's ground at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. F. S. Bridges will referee.

The following team has been selected to represent the 2nd XI. of the S.F.C.

LINEUPS OF TEAMS

Messrs. L. G. Bertes, J. E. R. Harris (Captain) C. Tuxman, A. A. Ewing, F. Shaffer, C. X. Smith, A. Deer, E. A. Brodie, W. C. G. Clifford, S. Flood, A. Tatum. Reserves: C. Brook, H. Harris and H. C. Clements.

The Marine Engineers will compete for honors with the Electricity Department Football Club on the Shanghai Football Club this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Players will change at the Shanghai Cricket Club. The referee will be Mr. Baker.

The engineers will be represented by G. F. Powers, J. E. Grant and L. J. Skelton; R. J. Temlinson, J. Soppitt and S. Howard; G. Huggert, (Capt.) A. Anderson, H. Adam, A. Gilmour and A. Russell.

Reserves: G. Butchard, D. M. Edgar and P. A. McDoughill and Linesman, D. M. Couch.

The following will represent the "Edies" S.F.C.: Marshall, Withers and Biggs; Harris, Day and Brooks; Levenspiel, Goodhind, Evans, Greig and Clarke.

Reserves: Taylor, O'Kane and Russell; Linesman, Roach.

The Shanghai Recreation will play with the Navy on the former's ground at 2:45 o'clock. The referee will be Mr. H. G. Boyling.

The S.R.C. eleven will consist of F. Madar: E. J. Cooke and J. Xavier: A. Ferguson, C. J. Smith and G. E. Marshall: G. Johanson, C. Sofoulis, J. McLachlan (Capt.) G. A. Drairseldt and T. Emamooden.

Reserves: W. H. Ferris, E. Gifford.

St. Xaviers will meet the Public School on the Hongkew Park this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. R. E. Jones will referee the game.

The match between the B.A.T. football team and the Rangers will be staged at the Widow's Monument. Kick-off will take place at 2:45 o'clock. The game will be refereed by Mr. A. R. C. Fulton.

The line-ups follow:

The B. A. T. F. C.—Boyling; Kobelitz and Witschl: Canda, Lundon, James, Ellis, Smedley, Norris, Jorge, Rowson.

Reserves: Britto and Clark.

Rangers Team.—Wilson, G. Day and Rawsthorne (Capt.); A. Johnson, J. Henry and Staley; and Fainthorpe, H. Nash, Johnston, Gulston and Smith.

Reserves: Bell. Linesman, N. Jacobs.

MONDAY'S GAMES

The first league game on Monday will be played between the S.F.C. and the S.R.C. on the formers' Ground at 2:45 o'clock. The referee will be Mr. H. G. Boyling.

The following will represent the S.F.C.:

Messrs. A. McLean, W. J. Brown, G. F. Forshaw, M. Seredkin, A. Loonis, C. K. Smith, B. Lawrie-Smith, J. Robertson, E. T. Nash, L. J. Coulcher, A. H. Leslie.

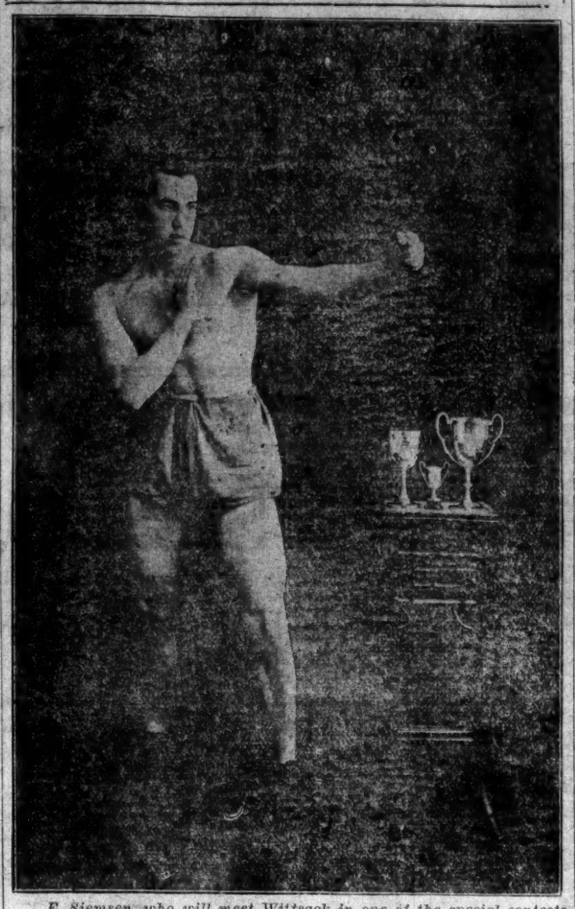
Reserves: A. Deer, F. Shaffer. Referee, H. Boyling; Linesman, S. Starling.

The S.R.C. will have the following line-up:

A. H. Remedios: L. P. Quincey and B. H. Smith; S. Emamooden, E. F. Mears and F. C. H. Oller.

(Continued on Page 6)

Annual Boxing Championships At Public School For Boys Will Be Held Three Days Next Week



E. Siemsen, who will meet Wittsack in one of the special contests to be held in connection with the Public School boxing championships.

With 18 boys scrapping for bantamweight, flyweight and midget titles and three special events announced, the Public School for Boys boxing championships, to be staged at the school hall on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, will afford a rare treat to devotees of the ring game. Eighteen entries have been made for the schoolboy events. The boys will start each afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

On Thursday afternoon there will be seven bouts, seven more on Friday and on Saturday there will be finals in the championships and two exhibitions.

The lads are training hard under the direction of Mr. G. H. Parkes, boxing instructor at the School, who has worked wonders with the boys.

Mr. Parkes announces the draw for the championships as follows:

BANTAMWEIGHTS

Young (8s 4) vs. Carlson (8s. 4).

Hertzberg (7s 12) vs. Johannsson (7s 10).

Landau (7s 10) bye.

Rowland (8s 2) bye.

Flyweights (Semi-finals only).

Dietrich (6s 6) vs. Cooke (6s 6).

Karanja (6s 6) vs. Jack (6s 7).

MIDGETS

Bessley (5s 2) vs. Tuttleman (4s 5).

Logan (4s 6) vs. R. Nobelstone (4s 11).

H. Hertzberg (4s 13) vs. A. Noblestone (5s 2).

B. Hertzberg (4s 9) vs. Stanion (5s).

One of the feature events in the series of exhibition contests will be the bout between E. Siemsen, the lightweight champion of the School, and Wittsack. Siemsen is 16 years old and has been under the tutelage of Mr. Parkes for only a year yet he has developed remarkably. He weighs 10 stone, 7, or 147 pounds.

AMERICANS WIN FIRST MATCHES FOR DAVIS CUP

Tilden And Johnston Have Little Trouble With Australians

(Reuter's Service)

Auckland, N.Z., Dec. 30.—The two opening matches in the challenge round of the Davis Cup competition were played today, and both resulted in wins for the American (the challengers) against Australasia (the holders.) The results were as follows:

W. T. Tilden beat Norman Brookes, 10-8, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

W. M. Johnston beat Gerald Patterson, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Tilden's victory against Brookes demonstrated the overpowering nature of the American's canonball services. After annexing two sets, Tilden slacked up, and Brookes scored nine successive games, thus leading 3-0 in the fourth set. After this Tilden scored at least 20 service aces.

Subsequently Johnston overwhelmed Patterson in a fashion that no Davis Cup player has hitherto experienced. Johnston's hurricane forehand drive was unplayable, and it persistently punished Patterson's backhand, again demonstrating the futility of the Australian's unorthodox backhand stroke, the production of which must be greatly altered if Patterson hopes to retain his place in Davis Cup tennis.

At one stage Johnston scored 11 successive aces, and throughout he showed complete mastery of his opponent's game. There were very few rallies. It was a most brilliant performance. The most remarkable feature of the American's game was the fashion in which he killed Patterson's usually terrific services.

The general opinion is that today's results have settled the fate of the Davis Cup.

RUGBY MATCH WILL BE PLAYED THIS AFTERNOON

Colors And Whites To Play Practice Game At Race Course

Weather permitting, the Shanghai Rugby Football Club will stage a match between the "Colors" and "Whites" this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock at the Race Course.

The teams will line up as follows:

Colors.—W. F. Johnston, C. B. Cooke, A. Kliene, L. G. Williams, C. A. Donnelly, O. J. Barnes, H. D. Rodger, G. A. Buyers, T. H. Gotch, R. L. Moncrieff, J. J. Evans, J. Thompson, W. D. Jamie, N. de P. Fuzzey, W. Murphy.

Whites.—E. A. Jenkinson, G. Kliene, C. E. Spencer, W. Webster, W. Sparks, D. L. King, J. F. Acheson, J. Barwise, J. R. Harder, D. W. Leach, J. L. Webber, S. F. H. Bichard, G. G. F. Lloyd, W. Walace, G. A. Browne.

Foreigners Team Winners At Tokio In Basketball Series

The basketball championship of the Tokio Y. M. C. A. has been carried off by a team of foreigners after a series of inter-team games beginning October 25 and ending December 13. The foreign team won four games and lost two, having an average of .666.

A specially selected team of the best players of the three Japanese teams was defeated by the foreigners on the Y. M. C. A. court in the closing game of the basketball season for Tokio.

Four teams were entered in the tournament. Three of them, composed of Japanese players, were known as the Blue, Black and Cascadilla teams. The Blues won two games, the Blacks three games and the Cascadillas three games. Each team played six games.

The squad for the winning team of foreigners was composed of Downs, Hackett, Hays, Andrews, Accola, Tench, Watson, Garmen and Baer.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL GAME AT RACE COURSE TOMORROW FOR WOMEN'S RELIEF SOCIETY

Shanghai Civilians To Play Eleven From U.S.S. New Orleans On Baseball Field; Kickoff At 3 o'clock, Half An Hour Later Than Announced Previously

How The Teams Will Line Up

U.S.S. New Orleans		Shanghai	
le	Troki	re	Wilhoit (Capt.)
lt	Joseph	rt	Keays
lg	Watson	rg	Stovall
c	Shuff	c	Marsden
rg	Chaffee	lg	Boone
rt	Newman	lt	Smith
re	Pinson	le	Emerson
qb	Paillou (Capt.)	qb	Earle
lhb	Moore	lhb	Hutchinson
rhb	Hill	rhb	Rodger
fb	Warner	fb	Maloney

Referee—Doyle, University of Maine.
Umpire—Luther, University of Washington.
Field Judge—Chapman, Cornell.
Head Linesman—Royar, University of California.
Periods—two 15-minute and two ten-minute quarters.
Kickoff at 3:00 o'clock.

American football holds the center of the sporting stage here tomorrow. Elevens representing the U. S. S. New Orleans and Shanghai will battle at the Race Course and the proceeds of the sale of admission tags will go to the Women's Famine Relief Society. The game is to start promptly at 3 o'clock and not at 2:15, as previously announced. The teams will play two 15-minute and two 10-minute periods.

The game is to be played on the same field used for the baseball diamond and everything is set with the exception of the weather. A muddy field will not stop the game but it will wet spectators' feet and will slow up play because the men can not handle a muddy ball. There is liable to be plenty of fumbling even if the field is dry.

On paper the civilians should win from the sailors and if the weather does not clear up the landsmen have a better chance to come through because of their heavy line. The sailors are basing their hopes for victory on speed and team work while the Shanghai men must rely on football intelligence and weight. Experience and football education are the landsmen assets. Training, speed and combination unite to make the sailors strong.

Thus it should be a pretty even game.

CIVILIANS ARE HEAVY

The Shanghai eleven aggregates a gang of huskies. Emerson tips 190, pretty heavy for an end; Smith and Keays, the tackles, weigh 180 and 200, respectively; Boone, a guard, makes 190 while the other guard, Stovall, touches 185. Marsden, the center only weighs 190, Maloney and Rodger are better than 185, Wilhoit is 178, Earle, the quarter, 168, and Dick Hutchinson, the lightest man on the eleven, weighs 165.

There are but two men on the New Orleans team who weigh over 175. Warner, the fullback, hits 180 and Shuff, the pivot man, is 190. Newman, tackle, Chaffee, guard, and Watson, the other guard, weigh 175 pounds. Joseph, billed for left tackle, tips but 165 and Troki, who plays next to him, is but 150. Pinson, the other end, weighs 160, as does Moore, halfback. Hill, the other halfback is 170 pounds strong while Captain Paillou, the solid little quarterback, weighs 150.

PORTUGUESE AND POLICE TO PLAY HOCKEY TODAY

Harlequins Meet Navy At Polo Ground On Monday Afternoon

A friendly hockey match will take place between the Police team and the Portuguese Sporting Association at the Race Course Polo Ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Portuguese Sporting Association will line up as follows:

Messrs. J. d'Almeida, R. Roberts (Capt.), A. Gomes, S. Collaco, S. Oliveira, E. Leitao, A. Leitao, F. Gutierrez, H. J. Encarnacao, V. G. Remedios and A. M. Souza.

The Harlequins will clash with the Navy on Monday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, on the Polo Ground. The Harlequins' line up will be:

Messrs. W. G. R. Murphy, G. W. Ellis; C. Morgan, E. F. Bothwell, W. T. Bertenshaw, W. Shearburn, E. H. Parrott, F. A. Sampson, I. A. Donnelly, P. W. Cobb and A. Hall.

Trouble In Store For Tricky Boxers

The lines are tightening about those boxers and managers who have been in the habit of breaking the rules of one locality in the United States and then concentrating their efforts at some other point till the offence has been forgotten. Boxers of that stripe will soon find after they have violated rules in one State that all avenues to boxing in other States are closed.

The first important step in the direction of a round-up of all offenders was taken by the New York State Boxing Commission when it was announced that it would co-operate with the Massachusetts commission and will recognise suspensions and disqualifications of boxers by that commission.

Matty Herbert, a New York boxer, was suspended for a period of three months by the Massachusetts commission, and the New York commission will inflict the same penalty on this boxer.

Before many weeks there will be co-operation among all the boxing commissions in the United States, and boxing tricksters will have a hard road to travel.

Basketball Games This Afternoon And Tonight At Y.M.C.A.

A return match between the Shanghai College basketball team and former students will be played at the college gymnasium this afternoon at two o'clock. The ex-students who defeated the college five last Wednesday evening will experience some hard encounter, for the college boys have determined to win this time. But as the past boys are still green the game will be very spectacular in every respect.

Y.M.C.A. vs. NEW ORLEANS

The basketball team representing the U.S.S. New Orleans will meet the Regulars this evening at 7:30 at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium.

Race Track Crowd Attacks Official

Baltimore, November 11.—Joseph P. Kennedy, member of the Maryland Racing Commission, today was attacked by the crowd of men and women at the Pimlico races and severely beaten.

A woman using a folded program was the first to strike him. Then a man in the crowd hit him a heavy blow behind the ear. Others joined in. A finger of his hand was broken and Kennedy suffered from severe bruises on the body and the effects of a blow on his head.

Belief on the part of the crowd that Kennedy was responsible for Frankie Keogh riding Manever instead of Jockey Carroll Schilling is thought to have been responsible for the attack.

Schilling was granted a license to ride today by the Maryland Jockey Club after the latter was warned by the Maryland Racing Commission.

Harriers Hold Training Run In Kiangwan This Afternoon; Start Is From American School

(Left to right—M. Seredkin, crack forward on the Shanghai Football Club eleven and veteran cross country man. W. J. Noodt, former quarter-mile champion. C. C. Reneman, Captain of the Harriers and holder of the 880-yards Shanghai championship. Tom McKenna, dean of local cross country man and the "Daddy" of the Harriers. W. G. Goodhind, one of the Club's promising newcomers.)

The Harriers will be out in force this afternoon after having properly ushered in His Nibs, Mr. 1921. The cross-country men will chase five miles through the wet Kiangwan district. There will be fast and slow squads and all men will meet at the American School on North Szechuen Road, ready to start at 3 o'clock.

All interested in cross-country running are invited to take part in the Harriers Club training runs for the organisation has been formed for the purpose of boosting the hill-and-dale game in Shanghai. Last year the Club enjoyed a very successful season following its revival.

Tom McKenna, who will be on hand to work with the younger men today, is secretary of the Club and is particularly anxious to meet new material.

STANFORD PLANS STADIUM TO COST OVER G. $750,000

Stanford is to have a $750,000 stadium which will hold 60,000 persons. It will be ready for the big game between Stanford and California in the fall of 1923.

The announcement was made at Stanford. A special committee of the board of athletic control, Leland Cutler, a trustee of the University, has charge of the plans.

Excavations will be made next summer, and about a year later, after the earth has settled, the building of the stadium will be begun. It is planned to build fields suitable for American football, rugby and track sports inside the stadium thereby making it the center for outdoor sports.

The University of Washington opened its new stadium on November 27. California is planning to build one.

The tremendous interest shown in football this year makes new and modern stadiums at Stanford and California a necessity. The stands at Stanford hold about 17,500 now, and more than twice that number of tickets could be sold for the Stanford-California game at Stanford turf next November.

The demand for tickets to the Stanford-California game this year was so great that 60,000 could have been sold had they been available. When Stanford and California both have new stadiums the "big game" out here, is expected to rival the Yale-Harvard game in interest and attendance.

Now that Stanford has made a definite move toward building a new stadium, California is expected to step lively and have one ready for the California-Stanford game of 1922, when the game will be played at Berkeley.

FREDDIE WELSH HAS K. O. DECISION AS GREEN QUITS

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Dec. 30.—Freddy Welsh technically knocked out Willy Green in the fourth round of a bout at New Jersey last evening. Green refused to continue the fight on the plea that his shoulder was injured.

RUGBY MEETING

The Shanghai Rugby Football Club will have its general meeting at the Rowing Club Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

MIGHT BE A 'UNT

The stewards of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will decide at noon today if a 'unt is possible this afternoon. If it is decided to hold a 'unt, the start will be posted at the Race Club and the Horse Bazaar.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those ladies of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity or suppression a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. To all Chemists and Stores or post free from Sole Agents MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON ENG

WAR MEMORIAL BENEFIT RACES CARDED MONDAY

New Year Meeting Is Postponed From Today Because Of Rain

FOUR EVENTS SCHEDULED

Entire Proceeds Will Go To Shanghai War Memorial Fund

The New Year race meeting, scheduled to take place this morning, has been postponed till Monday. The first saddling bell will ring at 10:45 o'clock. Four races are billed. The entire proceeds of the meeting will go to the War Memorial Fund. No admission will be charged.

The list of races follow:

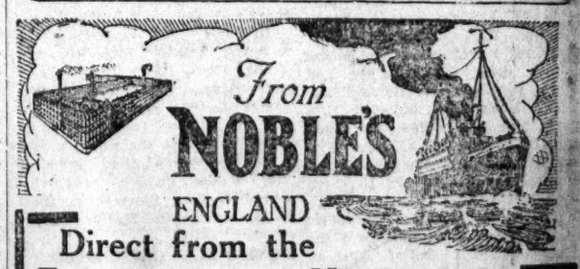
1.—The New Year Cup.—Winner, $250 and the cup. Second, $100. Third, $50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, of two races during 1920, 5 lbs. extra: of more than two races during 1920, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of any derby, leger or champions during 1918, 1919 and 1920, 10 lbs. extra in addition.

Griffins and Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1920:—Ponies that have started and not won a race allowed 10 lbs.: winners of not more than two races, allowed 5 lbs.: winners of more than two races, weight for inches. Entrance, $5. A cup will also be presented to the winning jockey.

2.—The New Year Handicap.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. A handicap for China ponies, griffins of 1920, that have started at least twice. Entrance, $5.—One mile and a quarter.

3.—The New Year Scramble.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races of 5 furlongs or under during 1920, 10 lbs. extra; of one such race, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have started and not won a race during 1920, allowed 7 lbs. Unplaced starters during 1920 allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. Entrance, $5.—Five furlongs.

4.—The New Year Sprint Race.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. For China ponies, griffins of 1920, that have started. Winners of a race of ¾ mile or under during 1920, 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 3 lbs.: Unplaced ponies allowed 8 lbs. Sub-Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1920, allowed 5 lbs. Allowances cumulative. Entrance, $5.—Five furlongs.



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ELECTION REVEALS AMERICAN LIFE

Senor Ibanez, European, Gathers Material For Book On Visit To Chicago

THE TURNS OF POLITICS

Strange Fortunes Of Eugene Debs, And The 'Fiddling Governor' Of Tennessee

Senor Vincente Ibanez, in company with other distinguished Europeans, was the guest of the Republican party at the nomination convention in Chicago last June and of the Democratic party in San Francisco later in the month. The Spanish author was in the United States at the times gathering "local color" for a novel which he intends to write dealing with American life, and considered that the two great party conventions offered him an unusual opportunity to see a peculiarly American institution.

Although Ibanez might have read of the two conventions in an hacienda in Madrid, he could scarcely have obtained all the side lights and humanising little incidents that will probably appear in his forthcoming novel. Great as the two party conventions were, however, it is to be doubted if they can furnish as many interesting anecdotes as did the election itself.

CANDIDATES IN JAIL

Down in the Federal prison in Atlanta, Georgia, sat a man whose name appeared on the ballots of the voters of the United States as a candidate for President. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, is credited with something like a million and a half votes, which, considering the increased number of voters in America this year due to the passage and ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, shows practically no gain for his party.

The Socialist candidate was not the only man running for office, however, who was forced to wage his campaign from behind the bars of a prison. Mr. Fess Whitaker, jailer of the Whitesburg, Kentucky, jail incarcerated in his own jail, won the office of the man who had sentenced him to prison. Up in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky Whitaker was given a six-months jail sentence for attacking county officials, including the sheriff. The sentence was pronounced by Mr. Stephen Combs, Jr., county judge.

After being placed in the jail of which he was the legal keeper, Whitaker escaped, was recaptured and again sentenced by Judge Combs for jail breaking. Whitaker announced his candidacy to succeed Combs, who was up for re-election, and, following one of the most exciting campaigns known to the hill people of Kentucky, defeated Judge Combs by a majority of more than 1,000.

Governor Morrow of Kentucky has three times refused to pardon Judge-Elect Whitaker.

ELECTION DAY KILLINGS

Two violent deaths are reported as the result of election quarrels. In Yancey county, North Carolina, Walter Buckner, son of a former sheriff of a neighboring county, drew his revolver and shot Joe Waycaster through the heart, because he believed that Waycaster had stolen his book containing the list of those who had failed to pay their poll taxes and which he intended to carry with him to the polls to challenge the rights of certain voters to the ballot. A scuffle over the possession of a ballot box at Poaitos, Bexar county, Texas, led to the death by shooting of L. S. Campbell, a Texas rancher.

President-Elect Harding, as is known, received the news of his election tearfully and with prayer. A few days later he went to Texas on a short vacation, and from there to the Panama Canal Zone. He will temporarily retain his seat in the Senate in order to hold the slender majority of two Republican votes in that body. He has arranged, however, with Senator Oscar C. Underwood of Alabama for a permanent pair, and will not make many appearances in the Senate. He is expected to resign after January 1. As Ohio's Republican Governor-elect, Mr. H. L. Davis of Cleveland, will then succeed Governor Cox in office and will name Senator-Elect Frank B. Willis, Republican, to complete the two months of Harding's Senatorial term.

Governor James M. Cox, defeated Democratic candidate, was the first of the opposition to acknowledge Harding's victory and to congratulate him on it. Two days later he left for Montgomery, Alabama, where he met Senator Pat Harrison and accompanied him to his home at Biloxi, Mississippi, to go on a quail and squirrel hunt.

HAS FIDDLING GOVERNOR

Tennessee, immemorially Democratic, which broke the ranks of the "Solid South" by swinging into the Republican column this year, created an enormous stir of interest merely by the result of its vote, but its successful Republican gubernatorial candidate and his campaign had attracted quite as much attention even when it was thought that he had practically no chance of election.

Governor-Elect Alfred Alexander Taylor, known to nearly all of Tennessee's voters as "Alf," is 72 years old and had been a candidate for the Governor's chair of that State in 1886, when he ran on the Republican ticket against his brother, "Bob." The Democratic brother went into office after an exciting campaign known as the "War of Roses," due to the fact that Candidate Alf wore a red rose and Candidate Bob a white. The two brothers, while opposing each other, maintained friendly relations at all times. They both toured the States playing their fiddles as a part of their attempts to obtain votes. Governor-Elect Alf played his fiddle again this year, and the memory of his brother Bob is credited with having won him many votes.

Mr. Joseph Sergeant, a veteran of the Philadelphia City Hall guard, who cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and who has voted a straight Republican ticket at every Presidential election since then, this year cast his vote on the same spot where he had voted for the Great Emancipator. The new polling place was built on the same ground as in 1864.

The American election meant much to the entire world, probably more this year than ever before, and its outcome was eagerly watched throughout Europe and the rest of the world. Probably the most enthusiastic election party held in Europe was at Coblenz, where 3,000 officers and doughboys of the American Army of Occupation assembled in a theater to get the returns as they were cabled from America. There was cheering, singing, blowing of horns and whistles, and not a dull hour until early morning came and the party broke up.

In Paris many members of the American colony, including the Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, enjoyed an old-fashioned election party, the first one ever held in that city. They, too, gathered in a theater to get the returns, and whistled, cheered and sang as news of their favorite candidates was flashed on the screen. Supporters of Cox and Harding seemed about equal.

MEXICO WAS INTERESTED

Mexico City reported a greater interest last November in the Presidential election in the United States than was observed in her own national election last September, when General Alvarez Obregon was named to head the Republic. There was a reception at the American Club and all other foreign clubs held open house.

Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, "Uncle Joe," will go back to the Lower House next March, to serve his 23d term there. This will give him a record of 46 years in the House of Representatives, a record which stands alone. Representative Joseph G. Gillette of Massachusetts will stand next to him in length of service, the new Congress being his fifteenth. Champ Clark of Missouri, former Speaker of the House, who was defeated for re-election this year, will have served 30 years when his term expires in March.

REGISTRAR'S BOOKS STOLEN

Although the American Constitution specifically provides that no one shall be deprived of his vote because of "race, color of previous condition of servitude," one whole township in the back reaches of Chatham county, North Carolina was deprived of its vote November 2 because some one held up the registrar the night before and "swiped" the registration books. Permission was refused by state official to hold an election without the book.

William J. Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency and President Wilson's first Secretary of State, voted his ticket "straight" at Lincoln, Nebraska. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson mailed their votes to the President's official residence, Seagirt, New Jersey, as he was unable to go there in person. They are the first votes ever to have been cast from the White House. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, voted in the little blacksmith shop between Sagamore, her home, and Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, where the Colonel had voted regularly for years. She was accompanied to the polls by her sons, Kermit and Archie.

WOMAN MADE VOTING HEAVY

The accession of several million women voters to the electorate for the first time caused an unprecedented vote to be cast, and in some place the officials were hard up to accommodate the crowds. Additional provisions were made at most polling places, but at Asheville, North Carolina, the ballots were literally tossed in the ash can, as the election board supplied 50 large garbage receptacles to be used as ballot boxes. In some of the towns and cities of New Jersey barrels were used to care for the large number of votes.

Miss Alice Robertson of Muskogee, Oklahoma, was the only woman to be elected to a national office. She will represent her district of Oklahoma in the next House of Representatives. She is the second woman to hold such an office, the first having been Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who cried when war was declared against Germany and refused to vote for the measure, thus suffering defeat at the ensuing election.

AGAINST SILK STOCKINGS

Miss Robertson is proprietor of a cafeteria in Muskogee, is against high heels and silk stockings, and has three "I ams" which she says have guided her all her life. They are: "I am a Christian; I am an American; I am Republican." She intends to have a man for her secretary in Washington in order "to keep the balance." She hopes that her election will not bring the flood of proposals that followed her appointment some years ago as postmaster by President Roosevelt. "I'm 65, you know," she says. "That ought to protect me."

Her success, while the most spectacular, was not the only triumph of a woman in the elections. In the little town of Yoncalla, Oregon, women won every municipal office. In another Oregon town, a woman whose name was not on the ballot was elected mayor, enough of her supporters scratching the names of the regular party nominees and inserting hers to insure her election. Mrs. Jane Johnson, Republican, defeated Mr. Walter Gardner, Democrat, for sheriff of Roscommon county, Montana. Other women were elected to minor offices in localities scattered throughout the country.

GO TO CHURCH, THEN VOTE

Nearly 100 women of the Protestant Episcopal Church attended communion in a Philadelphia Church and received a blessing just before going to the polls. In Springfield, Missouri, every store and dwelling that housed a woman voter was decorated with a flag in honor of their recent enfranchisement. A herd of cows in the country near Washington Courthouse, Pennsylvania, went unmilked because the wife of a Democratic farmer refused to milk them when her husband would not take her to town to vote. She had announced that she would vote the Republican ticket.

A possible "Mystery Man," a new Colonel House, is being heralded for President-Elect Harding. Mr. F. E. Scobey, like Colonel House, hails from Texas, claiming San Antonio as his home. The San Antonio Congressional district elected a Republican Representative this year, the first ever to have been named for Texas. Harding was the guest of Mr. Scobey on his recent fishing trip to Point Isabel, Texas, and Mr. Scobey has been an original Harding man ever since the Ohio Senator announced his candidacy for President. At the Chicago Convention, when the Texas vote split among Wood, Johnson and Lowden, one delegate kept voting for Harding from first to last. This persistent voice was Mr. Scobey's.

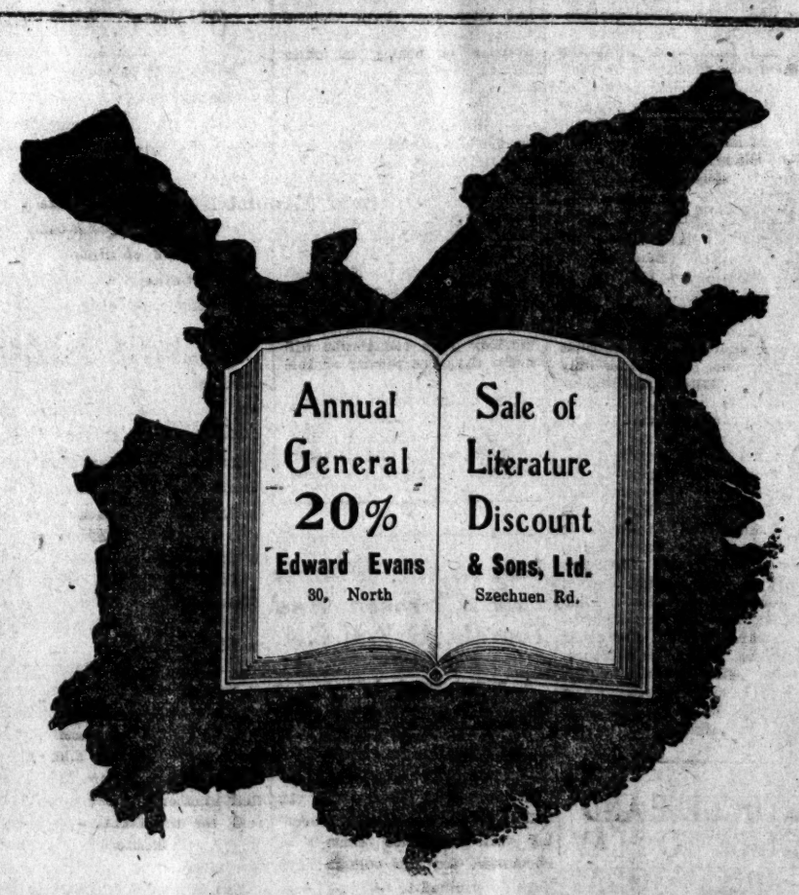
TRIBUTES REPUBLICANS

Colonel House himself, who has been out of close touch with President Wilson for nearly a year now and who is at present a special writer for the Philadelphia Public Ledger Company, in discussing the results of the election paid a high tribute to the Republican party and to the American spirit of sportsmanship following a political defeat. Taking up issues which were submitted to the voters in November, the Colonel insists that the Republican victory does not mean the death of the League of Nations so far as America is concerned.

"More than half of the Republican leaders," he writes, "assured the country that the League of Nations would be safer in the keeping of the Republican party than in that of the Democratic party. No one knows how many votes were influenced by these statements but it must be true that they were sufficient to make it impossible to claim now that the result of the election was a vote against the League of Nations.

"The most difficult of the immediate problems awaiting solution is the determination of our position regarding the making of peace. The country is already annoyed at the delay and will not

(Continued on Page 7)



Five Soccer League Games For New Year

(Continued from Page 5)

dessen; A. V. White, T. S. D. Wade, A. Sofoulis, W. T. Manley and T. W. R. Wilson (Capt.).

For the second league games Monday, the Navy will hook up with the Rangers on the Polo Ground at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. R. R. Jones will act as referee.

The Shanghai Recreation Club seconds will clash with the team from Electricity Department. The S.R.C. players are G. A. Drairseldt, T. Emamooden, A. Ferguson, W. H. Ferris, E. Gifford, G. Johannson, F. Madar, G. E. Marshall, J. Mahon, J. McLachlan and C. J. Smith.

SUMMARY OF THE GAMES:

TODAY

League 2.

Engineers v. Elec. Dept. on Polo Ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. Baker.

S.R.C. v. Navy on S.R.C. ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling.

St. Xaviers v. P. School on Hongkew Park, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. R. R. Jones.

S.F.C. v. International F. C. on S.F.C. ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. F. S. Bridges.

B.A.T. v. Rangers on Widows Mon. ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. A. R. C. Fulton.

Police v. Waterworks and Customs v. Jewish. Cancelled as Waterworks F. C. and Jewish R. C. have withdrawn from the League.

Monday, January 3.

League 1.

S.F.C. v. S.R.C. on S.F.C. ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling.

This match has been mutually arranged for Monday.

League 2.

Navy vs. Rangers on Po Ground, 2:45 p.m. Referee: M R. R. Jones.

Entries for the Skottowe Cu must be in before Monday 5 p.m (Jan. 3, 1921).

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ELECTION REVEALS AMERICAN LIFE

(Continued from Page 6)

patiently tolerate any unnecessary further postponement.

U.S. HAS LOST PRESTIGE

"No matter what the causes here, no American can feel happy over our present position. Two years ago we held the proudest place that any nation had ever reached. Today no one thinks of us in such exalted terms. How long it will be before we may again be held in great esteem by our fellow men depends upon our future course. We may retrieve quickly or we may never again hold the position we have lost.

"No one will deny that we had reached the commanding position in the world, and without going into the causes of our fall, the challenge is clearly up to the incoming Executive to give us back, if possible, what we have lost.

"The eyes of the world will be upon him. They will at first be kindly eyes, although perhaps mildly distrustful. The world wants to think of us as they once thought of us two years ago. Two years ago the United States was considered the Moses of nations.

"Economists tell us that nearly 90 percent of the taxes levied by the great Powers are for war—past, present and prospective. Every needed industrial and social movement is halted because of war and the preparation for war. The labor of mankind is taxed to the limit—not to provide the things needed to make life better, more wholesome and more enjoyable—but to provide instruments to kill their fellows and to destroy the fruits of labor.

"Every right-thinking nation feels keenly the necessity for cooperative action, but we alone by reason of our isolation and strength are in a position to act as leaders and to bring a distracted world back to normal. Unless we make the endeavor we lose the greatest opportunity that has ever come to a nation."

With the Republican victory Washington society is preparing for the social upheaval that inevitably will follow the Fourth of March.

An entirely new set of Cabinet women will step into the social limelight, most of them are certain to be more or less strangers in Washington. While Mrs. Harding can hardly be classed as a stranger, the role in which she will appear will be a new one—that of the First Lady of the Land. That she will wear her new dignity gracefully is accepted, but society is wondering, and hoping, if her rule will mean a gayer Capital with the White House as the center of the gayety.

SOCIAL REVIVAL EXPECTED

White House dinners and receptions have always been big events in the life of the city, but during the Wilson regime their number was gradually decreased until, during the past year, they have practically been abandoned. Mrs. Harding has made no attempt during her stay in Washington to figure as a social leader, but she is known as a gracious hostess and it is hoped she will resume the pleasant custom of opening the doors of the White House to society.

There are usually three big White House dinners during a season to the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and the Supreme Court. Then there are the five big receptions—again to the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the members of Congress and the army and navy.

Concerning Cabinet women, society is less envious, the wives of the members of the Cabinet now passing out having been notable hostesses—some of them—and their successors will probably follow in their footsteps.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge comes to Washington practically a stranger, concerning whom society knows little other than that she was a Miss Grace Goodhue, of Burlington, Vermont, and is reported to be unusually charming and gracious. The Coolidges have two sons, John B., born September, 1906, and Calvin, Jr., born April, 1908. The boys are musical and their mother is said to be an accomplished musician herself.

As the wife of the Vice-President, Mrs. Coolidge can take a very definite place in the social life of the Capital, and those who know her believe that she is thoroughly equipped to take the position that is hers. She is said to be very fond of society, though not a society leader in the usual sense.

WAITING FOR MARCH 4

The inaugural ball will be the first event of the new social regime, which, however, will be overshadowed by the inaugural itself and the inaugural parade in the eyes of the nation at large. Washington will be thronged with visitors from every part of the Union to see these events, which take place March 4.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican Convention which nominated Harding and selected to inform the Ohio Senator officially of his nomination, will act as chairman of the Congressional committee supervising the inauguration according to plans announced by the Republican National Committee.

General John J. Pershing as ranking general of the American Army, will officiate as grand marshal of the parade which will march down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capital to the White House after the inaugural address. Other details of the inaugural ceremony are being worked out by Mr. Harry M. Daugherty of New York, close political adviser of the President-Elect.

Issue Notification About Sunken Ship

The Harbor Master has issued a notification that the Taito Maru, which sunk in the Arsenal reach of the river Thursday after colliding with a Chinese gunboat as reported in yesterday's issue, lies at a spot about 1,500 feet above the Upper Harbor Limit.

The steamer, bow downward, lies with the tide in about the middle of the channel, in about 24 feet of water, L.W.S. Her masts, funnel and bridge are visible at any stage of the water and a markboat at each end of the wreck exhibits a red flag by day and a red light over a white light by night.

SPANISH PRINCE IN CHILE

Heads Delegation Attending The Magellan Celebration

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 27.—Prince Fernando de Paviera, the first member of the reigning house of Spain to pay an official visit to Chile, was enthusiastically welcomed by great crowds on his arrival at Santiago last evening. He is at the head of a delegation of twenty prominent Spaniards which will attend the Magellan anniversary celebration.

President San Fuentes, members of the Cabinet and committees representing the Senate and Chamber of Deputies welcomed the delegation at the station. Troops lined the streets through which the Prince drove with the President to a private residence, where he will be quartered during his visit here.

The official program of festivities will begin on Saturday with a reception at the Government House, attended by the specially accredited representatives of eighteen nations, who are here to take part in the celebration.

TO CURE SLEEPLESSNESS WITHOUT DRUGS.

A Reader's Common-Sense Advice

The enormously increased sales and soaring prices of opiates and sleeping powders since the war began prove that this dangerous drug-taking has become habitual to an appalling extent. Insomnia, like headache, is always directly due to high blood pressure and congestion of blood in the head. The brain remains too active, so too much blood rushes through its veins, and sleep becomes impossible. The usual procedure is to depress the heart action with drugs, and thus slacken the circulation (the heart must always slow down in sleep) so high blood pressure and throbbing therefore stops. This is done by taking bromides; acetanilide, etc.

A few weeks ago my wife's insomnia nearly drove her insane, and bromides always caused numbness and palpitation. Then she was attacked by acute articular rheumatism. To help this latter she took hot baths for a few nights just before retiring and in the water dissolved a tablespoonful of refined Reudel Bath Saltrates, which any chemist can supply. A half-pound is fully sufficient for even the worst cases. These saltrate baths soon stopped her rheumatic pains, *and they entirely cured her insomnia too.* Her doctor explained that the hot saltrates water expands the surface blood vessels, thereby slackening the circulation slightly and drawing excess of blood from the brain. Also it soothes the nerves, and by relieving all congestion quickly stops any discomfort or restlessness, so sleep always follows the moment you lie down. In this way the bath safely does all that dangerous opiates, etc., possibly could, and there can be no bad reaction. Take my tip, tear this out, and next time avoid dangerous drugs for insomnia. You can quickly cure it by following my advice.—D. L. C.

Note.—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. of 16 Nanking Road, Shanghai, are at present in posession of large supplies of Reudel Bath Saltrates.

Skill Saves Plane With Ripped Wing

Lieut. Street In Mineola Tests Manoeuvres Wind-Torn Machine Safely To Earth

New York, Nov. 28.—While testing out the American Thomas Morse airplane that finished second in the race for the Pulitzer Trophy on Thanksgiving Day, Lieutenant St. Clair Street nearly lost his life yesterday at Mitchel Field, Mineola. Dropping into the wind the air resistance tore the fabric from the top plane on the right side of his machine and it was only by splendid navigation that he succeeded in landing in safety. The accident to the plane was witnessed by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Chief of the Air Service of the United States Army.

The flight of Lieutenant Street was incident to a series of try-outs yesterday of the Morse plane and the Verville-Packard machine that won the Pulitzer Trophy. Captain Harold B. Hartney, who piloted the Morse in the race on Thursday, took the airplane up earlier in the afternoon. When he came down, after making what General Mitchell said was probably a record for a stock built plane, Lieutenant Street took the machine into the [illegible]

He circled the field several times and then, when 300 feet up, the plane dipped. Those on the ground saw it drive with the velocity of the wind and with the engine running. For 200 feet it shot down and then the pilot turned the nose upward with the intention of mounting again. The air resistance was terrific. Almost as the upward direction was given the fabric on the upper plane was rent and the Morse wabbled uncertainly and then with speed checked followed her helm.

By skillful manipulation the Lieutenant kept his balance while he worked toward the ground. He managed to fly over the post and without further accident came to a landing in Hazelhurst Field nearly a mile away. The force of the air had been so great that it was found that the door of the engine pit had been torn off.

Captain Hartney covered the one-kilometer course in the Thomas Morse 300-horsepower plane in 13.02 seconds, at the rate of 171¼ miles an hour. His average flying time over the 132-mile course on Thursday was 168½ miles an hour, while his average yesterday for six flights was 170¼ miles an hour. This, it is expected, will prove a new world record for the type of plane.

Lieutenant Corliss C. Mosley made six flights along the one-kilometer course in the Verville-Packard plane in which he won the Pulitzer Trophy on Thanksgiving Day. The time hung up, however, does not represent the best time for the Verville-Packard machine, for unsatisfactory carbureter adjustment to atmospheric conditions cut down the speedster's best efforts. The machine will probably be shipped to McCook Field, near Dayton, Ohio, for testing and correction.

The best time made by the big 600-horsepower motor and airplane today, was at the rate of 186 miles per hour for the one-kilometer course, as opposed to 192 miles per hour, the world record hung up last November by Bernard de Remenet of France, and as against 178 miles per hour, the winner's speed established by the same machine and pilot in the contest for the Pulitzer trophy on Thanksgiving Day. In six attempts, Mosley traveled his fastest 1 kilometer in 11.97 seconds, and his slowest time was 13.15 seconds.

TURKS ADMIT DOCTORS

Relief Workers Still Barred From The Interior

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—The Turkish Nationalists have agreed finally to authorise physicians only to proceed into the interior, according to a message received from Dr. Dodd of the Near East Relief, now at Samsoun. Relief workers will not benefit by this favor, the message adds.

The Nationalists have for a considerable time past denied the Near East Relief permission to carry on their work in the interior parts or make an investigation of conditions.

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The Book In London

Although there are several anthologies, notably that edited by Mrs. Tynan Hinkson, of Irish literature; and although, since Dr. Douglas Hyde published his "Literary History of Ireland," no educated person can afford to be unaware that there is a great Irish literature, yet there is a tendency to forget that some of our most popular fiction in English is Irish, not only in subject but in origin. It is, I admit, occasionally difficult to decide whether an author who writes in English should be called an Irish author or not. What is it, exactly, that constitutes being Irish? Some would allow a mere claim for residence to settle the question; but if you once admit that, you end by depriving Irish literature of such characteristic work as Mr. Bernard Shaw's, for the residential test obviously applies both ways. Some people would make it purely a question of legal nationality; and Swift, who didn't live much of his life in Ireland, is generally counted today as an Irish author, and certainly one finds in his work something which is strongly, vehemently un-English. The English, who have got, perhaps, not a little of the Teutonic complacency which enabled the Germans to speak of "our Shakespeare," have a way of claiming both Irish and even American men of letters as adherents to English literature. Of course, no one would deny that a great deal of Anglo-Irish and early American writing has very few distinctive national features; but because a young literature is derivative, it need not be regarded as having no separate existence. There was a time when a good deal of English literature was simply bad Latin.

In modern times, let us say from about the beginning of the romantic movement, Ireland has excelled in the production of two kinds of popular literature, reminiscences and light fiction. I am sure that the Irish have an indefinable taste, a sort of elementary spiritual tact which keeps their popular fiction from the morass of sentiment which overwhelms the similar article when produced in England. I suppose that nothing is more damaging, more destructive of merit of the lighter kind, than the intrusion of sentimentality.

Popular fiction in England is very speedily overcome by it; and anybody who has tried to read such works as those of Mrs. Gore will wonder how Jane Austen ever had the courage to make that spirited defense of the novel when she had such awful examples before her. It is not that Irish literature of the eighteenth century remained quite unaffected by the prevailing worship of sentiment. That would have been a miracle. Whether or no we count the great founder of sentiment as an Irishman on the strength of his birth in Ireland to one of the army of occupation, it was impossible for any authors writing at that time to escape the influence of Sterne. But I don't know how you can find a better illustration of the acute difference between English and Irish—for I am obstinate in counting Sterne as an Englishman and not a Irishman—than by comparison of "Tristram Shandy," say, with Henry Brooke's "The Fool of Quality." I think that book, which was reprinted in 1906, and I think once since, may be taken as the beginning of the popular Irish fiction, whose superiority to the English is, I believe, evident. I don't, of course, mean that "The Fool of Quality" is as great a novel as "Tristram Shandy;" but it has better qualities, qualities which are more common in the literature of Latin countries than in English. Brooke's novel, like so much typical Irish work, found its greatest admirers among typical English people. It was praised by John Wesley and Charles Kingsley; and the most popular of Irish novelists, from the time of Brooke and Miss Edgeworth, have always, perhaps, had their greatest popularity in England.

One of last century's best-known novelists has just died. Mrs. Croker was the daughter of a County Roscommon parson, and had been a widow for the last nine years. Although she had traveled a good deal with her husband, who was an officer in the Munster Fusiliers and written novels dealing with India and Burma. I think her best work was that which had for its scene the native country. She was not a great, she was not even a very good novelist; but if she had been English, or, I think, American, her work would have scarcely have been mentioned in a literary paper, except, perhaps, to be mocked at. As it is, one would hesitate to say that anyone will read "Mr. Jervis" or "Proper Pride" fifty years hence; but it can also be said if anyone tried to read them they would probably succeed quite easily, and that is more than I should like to prophesy about most popular English novelists.

There will soon be left no men of letters or, *imagine artists* of any other kind, who uphold Bolshevism in Russia. Gorky has now written to Lenin to say that he believes that the Reds are as much the enemies of the people as the Whites; and with the defection of Gorky, Lenin has lost the last name to which European opinion attaches importance. Meanwhile one of the best-known of European Social-Democrats, Karl Kautsky, has written a volume drawing a parallel between the French Revolution, the Paris Commune and Bolshevism in Russia and Hungary. Kautsky is quite impenitent in his severe criticism of Bolshevism. His book is to be published in English by Allen and Unwin.

Some of the last public lectures given by the late Dr. Figgis were those on St. Augustine's City of God; they will be published by Messrs. Longman in time for the Christmas book season. Dr. Figgis was, perhaps, the best known in America of the newer Anglo-Catholic school. He was singularly sympathetic in his understanding of other religious points of view than his own, except that he would never be easily patient of the religions of mistiness and of pride. Himself the son of a Methodist minister, and later in life inclined to agnosticism, he was particularly successful in showing how dissatisfying to the whole character of man were certain modern specifics offered in lieu of the ancient religion. As an historian he was a disciple of Lord Acton, and devoted himself in those questions so prominent in English history which concern the relation between the Church and the State. His view of St. Augustine, the first of the Fathers to deal in any formal way with the question of Church and State, should be full of interest.

As I have often pointed out in this column, the prices of second-hand books are a mystery. At one moment one is horrified by a price which seems monstrously expensive; at the next one is transported by being asked to spend only a few shillings on something which one feels sure is worth as many pounds. But the prices of books are for oddness nothing to the prices of autographs. In Mr. Everard Meynell's new catalogue from the Serendipity Shop he has several modern autographs. Twenty-five shillings for a typescript letter of Synge, with the dramatist's signature in autograph, does not seem exorbitant, and no doubt eighteen pounds will willingly be given by admirers for a letter of Stevenson's. But has the Preraphaelite movement been so discredited by Cubists and Vorticists that Mr. Meynell should only ask thirty shillings for a parcel of twelve autograph letters, with their envelopes, from Christina Rossetti? You can get a post-card of John Masefield's for five shillings, while for nine shillings Mr. Meynell will part with "a fly-leaf from some unknown book, with inscription, Lionel Johnson, Gray's Inn, 1897. Ora pro-haereticis, Regina Confessorum." But perhaps the greatest surprise is to be asked only two guines for two autograph letters of Wordsworth's to John Murray.

Amongst the Oxford University Press's other books to come out this season is a volume entitled "The Laureateship: a Study of the Office of Poet Laureate in England," by Professor E. K. Broadus. Professor Broadus claims that his book is the first adequate history of the subject. He traces the position of laureate from Chaucer downwards, finding the true origin of the office in the King's Poet and academic laureate. He gives some account of all holders of the office, and it will be difficult for some portions of his book not to seem comic, if he gives really representative quotations from the gentleman who held the office when the Hanoverian Georges were on the throne of England. I don't remember which it was, whether Pye or another, who burst out in eulogy of his royal master—

Thy virtues shine particularly nice
Undimmed by any tendency to vice;

but these lines are really typical of the sort of work turned out by poets laureate of England until Southey did something to redeem the office from ridicule. And although official poets of the old kind no longer get appointed to official positions, they do not cease to write. Their lucubrations appear in the columns of the provincial press; and are sometimes even sent by the blushing bard to the royal patron. I remember a poem written to celebrate the recovery of the Prince of Wales—

Along the wires the electric message came,
"He is not bett, he is much the same."

—a sentiment which for simplicity of phrasing and severity of statement has not, I think, been surpassed even by Mr. John Masefield in his sternest mood. Indeed I remember, in the very early days, when I used to meet Masefield at Mr. Yeats's, quoting to him these and similar gems of English poetry, and I have sometimes wondered how far I was responsible for Mr. Masefield's lapses into such curious efforts as

They hanged Will
As Will said;
With one thrill
They choked him dead.
Jane walked the wold
Like a gray gander;
All grown old
She would wander.
She died soon
At high tide,
At full moon,
Jane died.

Or that surprising couplet out of Rosas, the end of the hero's letter to his mother:

I keep my father's name. When I am gone I shall be gone forever. I am; John.

I hasten to say that I am a great admirer of Mr. Masefield at his best, and am not suggesting that the general level of his verse would fit him to be a Hanoverian laureate.

The death of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick breaks one of the last links, in his generation, of a very notable family. He was the younger brother of Henry Sidgwick, and married a sister of the late Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, the father of A. C. Benson, E. F. Benson and Monsignor Hugh Benson. Arthur Sidgwick was much of his life a schoolmaster at his old school of Rugby; but latterly a fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a great Liberal, and a thorough believer in modern methods in education. It is odd to think—but I believe it must be the case with a great many, as it was with me—that not a few English boys first read Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" in the classical Greek, into which Mr. Arthur Sidgwick rendered it for publication in his first Greek reader.

I don't know how familiar American readers are with Huysmans' remarkable book, "La Cathedrale," but Henry Adam's "Mount Saint Michel and Chartres"—which I regret to say has never yet been published in England—must have familiarised a great many Americans with the great cathedral and its symbolism. To all these Monsieur Houvet's work should appeal with particular force and one can say sincerely that if one has seen Chartres one needs Monsieur Houvet's books; and if one has not seen Chartres the next best thing is to possess these volumes which give one an idea of the beauty of the cathedral that very few people have the time or the patience to acquire on the spot. Monsieur Houvet's address is 20 rue de Rechevres, Chartres, France.

Massachusetts Ordains First Woman Baptist Minister

Mrs Emma Park

Mrs. Emma J. C. Park, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Bellingham, Mass., is the first woman minister ordained by the Baptist Board of Massachusetts. She also has the distinction of being the first medical missionary sent to India by the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. She is a graduate of the Boston University Medical School and spent six years among the natives of India.

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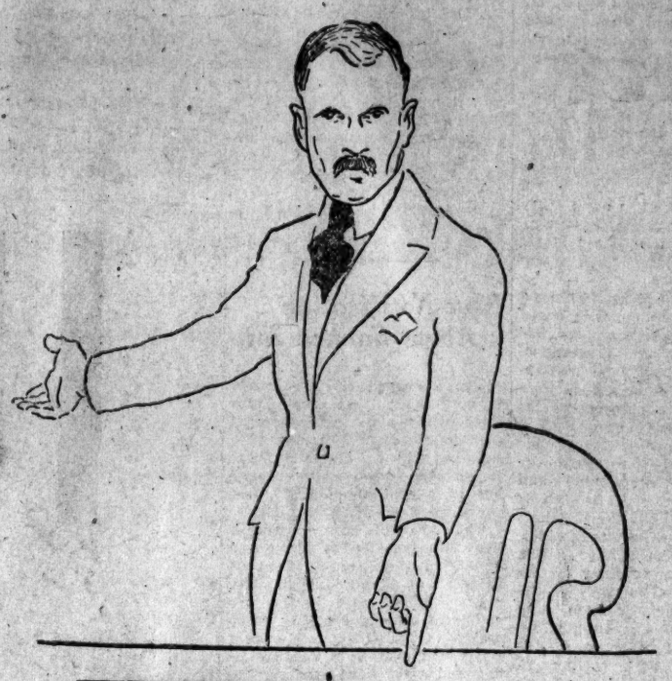

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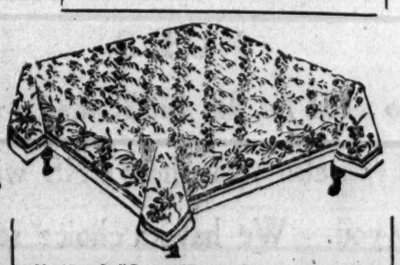

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The Book In London

Although there are several anthologies, notably that edited by Mrs. Tynan Hinkson, of Irish literature; and although, since Dr. Douglas Hyde published his "Literary History of Ireland," no educated person can afford to be unaware that there is a great Irish literature, yet there is a tendency to forget that some of our most popular fiction in English is Irish, not only in subject but in origin. It is, I admit, occasionally difficult to decide whether an author who writes in English should be called an Irish author or not. What is it, exactly, that constitutes being Irish? Some would allow a mere claim for residence to settle the question; but if you once admit that, you end by depriving Irish literature of such characteristic work as Mr. Bernard Shaw's, for the residential test obviously applies both ways. Some people would make it purely a question of legal nationality; and Swift, who didn't live much of his life in Ireland, is generally counted today as an Irish author, and certainly one finds in his work something which is strongly, vehemently un-English. The English, who have got, perhaps, not a little of the Teutonic complacency which enabled the Germans to speak of "our Shakespeare," have a way of claiming both Irish and even American men of letters as adherents to English literature. Of course, no one would deny that a great deal of Anglo-Irish and early American writing has very few distinctive national features; but because a young literature is derivative, it need not be regarded as having no separate existence. There was a time when a good deal of English literature was simply bad Latin.

In modern times, let us say from about the beginning of the romantic movement, Ireland has excelled in the production of two kinds of popular literature, reminiscences and light fiction. I am sure that the Irish have an indefinable taste, a sort of elementary spiritual tact which keeps their popular fiction from the morass of sentiment which overwhelms the similar article when produced in England. I suppose that nothing is more damaging, more destructive of merit of the lighter kind, than the intrusion of sentimentality.

Popular fiction in England is very speedily overcome by it; and anybody who has tried to read such works as those of Mrs. Gore will wonder how Jane Austen ever had the courage to make that spirited defense of the novel when she had such awful examples before her. It is not that Irish literature of the eighteenth century remained quite unaffected by the prevailing worship of sentiment. That would have been a miracle. Whether or no we count the great founder of sentiment as an Irishman on the strength of his birth in Ireland to one of the army of occupation, it was impossible for any authors writing at that time to escape the influence of Sterne. But I don't know how you can find a better illustration of the acute difference between English and Irish—for I am obstinate in counting Sterne as an Englishman and not a Irishman—than by comparison of "Tristram Shandy," say, with Henry Brooke's "The Fool of Quality." I think that book, which was reprinted in 1906, and I think once since, may be taken as the beginning of the popular Irish fiction, whose superiority to the English is, I believe, evident. I don't, of course, mean that "The Fool of Quality" is as great a novel as "Tristram Shandy;" but it has better qualities, qualities which are more common in the literature of Latin countries than in English. Brooke's novel, like so much typical Irish work, found its greatest admirers among typical English people. It was praised by John Wesley and Charles Kingsley; and the most popular of Irish novelists, from the time of Brooke and Miss Edgeworth, have always, perhaps, had their greatest popularity in England.

One of last century's best-known novelists has just died. Mrs. Croker was the daughter of a County Roscommon parson, and had been a widow for the last nine years. Although she had traveled a good deal with her husband, who was an officer in the Munster Fusiliers and written novels dealing with India and Burma. I think her best work was that which had for its scene the native country. She was not a great, she was not even a very good novelist; but if she had been English, or, I think, American, her work would have scarcely have been mentioned in a literary paper, except, perhaps, to be mocked at. As it is, one would hesitate to say that anyone will read "Mr. Jervis" or "Proper Pride" fifty years hence; but it can also be said if anyone tried to read them they would probably succeed quite easily, and that is more than I should like to prophesy about most popular English novelists.

There will soon be left no men of letters or, *imagine artists* of any other kind, who uphold Bolshevism in Russia. Gorky has now written to Lenin to say that he believes that the Reds are as much the enemies of the people as the Whites; and with the defection of Gorky, Lenin has lost the last name to which European opinion attaches importance. Meanwhile one of the best-known of European Social-Democrats, Karl Kautsky, has written a volume drawing a parallel between the French Revolution, the Paris Commune and Bolshevism in Russia and Hungary. Kautsky is quite impenitent in his severe criticism of Bolshevism. His book is to be published in English by Allen and Unwin.

Some of the last public lectures given by the late Dr. Figgis were those on St. Augustine's City of God; they will be published by Messrs. Longman in time for the Christmas book season. Dr. Figgis was, perhaps, the best known in America of the newer Anglo-Catholic school. He was singularly sympathetic in his understanding of other religious points of view than his own, except that he would never be easily patient of the religions of mistiness and of pride. Himself the son of a Methodist minister, and later in life inclined to agnosticism, he was particularly successful in showing how dissatisfying to the whole character of man were certain modern specifics offered in lieu of the ancient religion. As an historian he was a disciple of Lord Acton, and devoted himself in those questions so prominent in English history which concern the relation between the Church and the State. His view of St. Augustine, the first of the Fathers to deal in any formal way with the question of Church and State, should be full of interest.

As I have often pointed out in this column, the prices of second-hand books are a mystery. At one moment one is horrified by a price which seems monstrously expensive; at the next one is transported by being asked to spend only a few shillings on something which one feels sure is worth as many pounds. But the prices of books are for oddness nothing to the prices of autographs. In Mr. Everard Meynell's new catalogue from the Serendipity Shop he has several modern autographs. Twenty-five shillings for a typescript letter of Synge, with the dramatist's signature in autograph, does not seem exorbitant, and no doubt eighteen pounds will willingly be given by admirers for a letter of Stevenson's. But has the Preraphaelite movement been so discredited by Cubists and Vorticists that Mr. Meynell should only ask thirty shillings for a parcel of twelve autograph letters, with their envelopes, from Christina Rossetti? You can get a post-card of John Masefield's for five shillings, while for nine shillings Mr. Meynell will part with "a fly-leaf from some unknown book, with inscription, Lionel Johnson, Gray's Inn, 1897. Ora pro-haereticis,' Regina Confessorum." But perhaps the greatest surprise is to be asked only two guines for two autograph letters of Wordsworth's to John Murray.

Amongst the Oxford University Press's other books to come out this season is a volume entitled "The Laureateship: a Study of the Office of Poet Laureate in England," by Professor E. K. Broadus. Professor Broadus claims that his book is the first adequate history of the subject. He traces the position of laureate from Chaucer downwards, finding the true origin of the office in the King's Poet and academic laureate. He gives some account of all holders of the office, and it will be difficult for some portions of his book not to seem comic, if he gives really representative quotations from the gentleman who held the office when the Hanoverian Georges were on the throne of England. I don't remember which it was, whether Pye or another, who burst out in eulogy of his royal master—

Thy virtues shine particularly nice
Undimmed by any tendency to vice;

but these lines are really typical of the sort of work turned out by poets laureate of England until Southey did something to redeem the office from ridicule. And although official poets of the old kind no longer get appointed to official positions, they do not cease to write. Their lucubrations appear in the columns of the provincial press; and are sometimes even sent by the blushing bard to the royal patron. I remember a poem written to celebrate the recovery of the Prince of Wales—

Along the wires the electric message came,
"He is not bett, he is much the same."

—a sentiment which for simplicity of phrasing and severity of statement has not, I think, been surpassed even by Mr. John Masefield in his sternest mood. Indeed I remember, in the very early days, when I used to meet Masefield at Mr. Yeats's, quoting to him these and similar gems of English poetry, and I have sometimes wondered how far I was responsible for Mr. Masefield's lapses into such curious efforts as

They hanged Will
As Will said;
With one thrill
They choked him dead.

Jane walked the wold
Like a gray gander;
All grown old
She would wander.

She died soon
At high tide,
At full moon,
Jane died.

Or that surprising couplet out of Rosas, the end of the hero's letter to his mother:

I keep my father's name. When I am gone I shall be gone forever. I am; John.

I hasten to say that I am a great admirer of Mr. Masefield at his best, and am not suggesting that the general level of his verse would fit him to be a Hanoverian laureate.

The death of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick breaks one of the last links, in his generation, of a very notable family. He was the younger brother of Henry Sidgwick, and married a sister of the late Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, the father of A. C. Benson, E. F. Benson and Monsignor Hugh Benson. Arthur Sidgwick was much of his life a schoolmaster at his old school of Rugby; but latterly a fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a great Liberal, and a thorough believer in modern methods in education. It is odd to think—but I believe it must be the case with a great many, as it was with me—that not a few English boys first read Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" in the classical Greek, into which Mr. Arthur Sidgwick rendered it for publication in his first Greek reader.

I don't know how familiar American readers are with Huysmans' remarkable book, "La Cathedrale," but Henry Adam's "Mount Saint Michel and Chartres"—which I regret to say has never yet been published in England—must have familiarised a great many Americans with the great cathedral and its symbolism. To all these Monsieur Houvet's work should appeal with particular force and one can say sincerely that if one has seen Chartres one needs Monsieur Houvet's books; and if one has not seen Chartres the next best thing is to possess these volumes which give one an idea of the beauty of the cathedral that very few people have the time or the patience to acquire on the spot. Monsieur Houvet's address is 20 rue de Rechevres, Chartres, France.

Massachusetts Ordains First Woman Baptist Minister

Mrs. Emma J. C. Park, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Bellingham, Mass., is the first woman minister ordained by the Baptist Board of Massachusetts. She also has the distinction of being the first medical missionary sent to India by the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. She is a graduate of the Boston University Medical School and spent six years among the natives of India.

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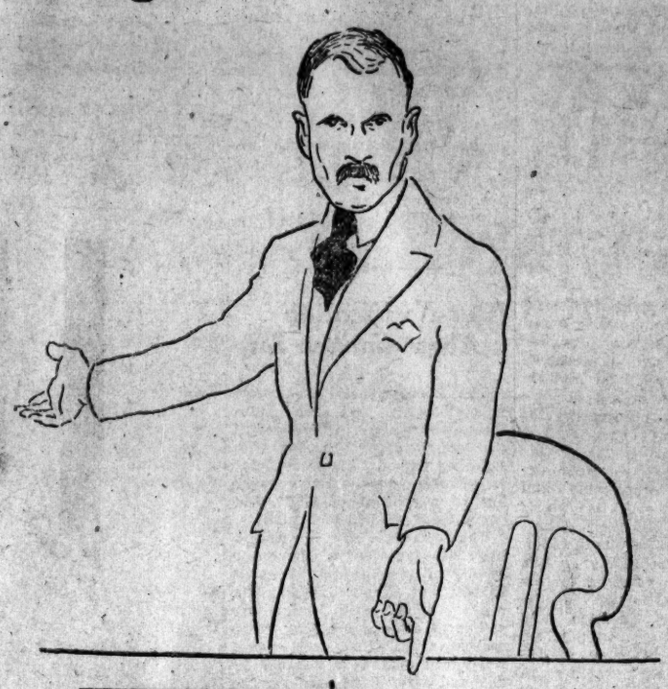

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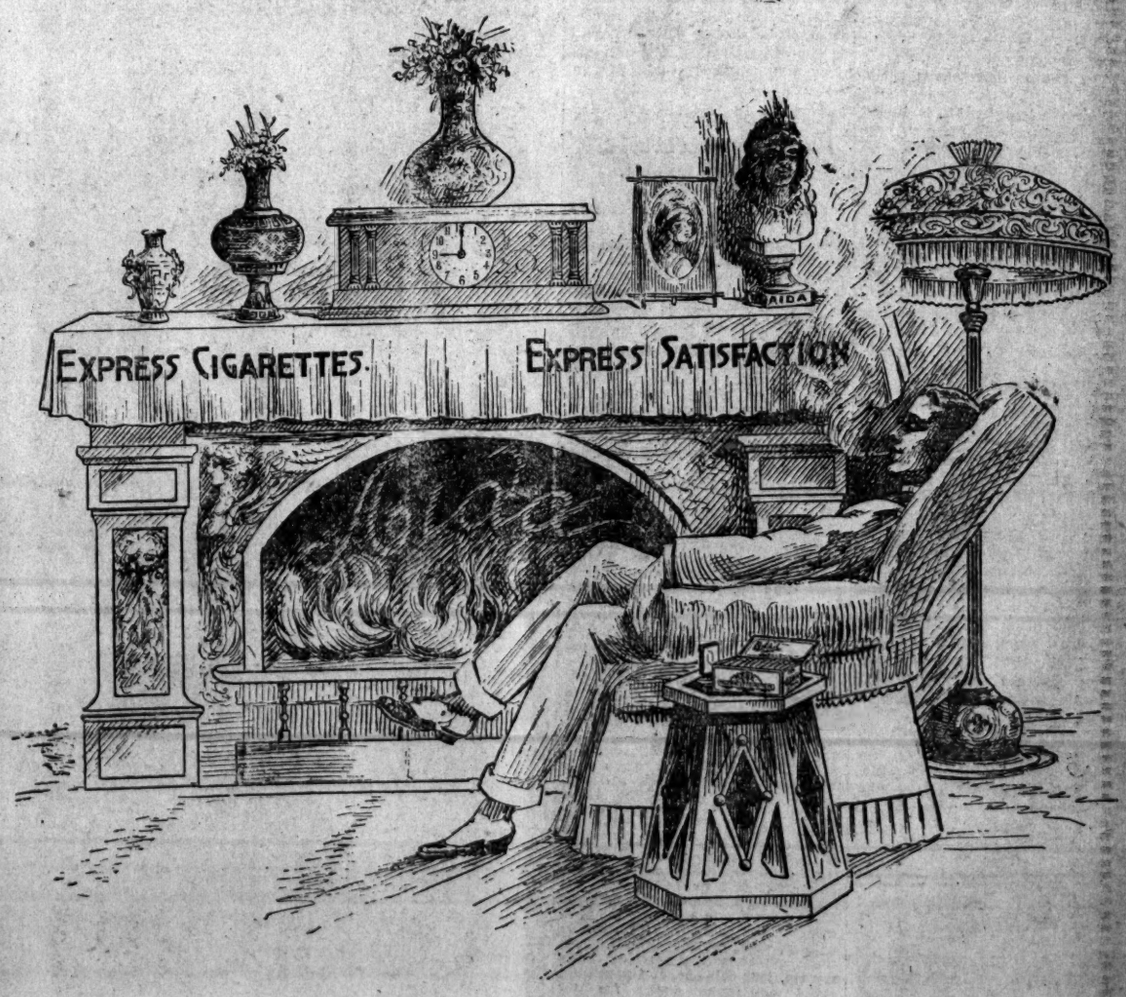

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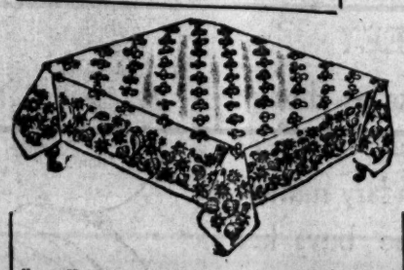

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Greenwood Murder Trial Comes To Dramatic End; Verdict Is Not Guilty

Kidwelly Solicitor Charged With Poisoning His First Wife Acquitted After Three Hours Deliberation By Jury

London, November 11.—"Not Guilty." This was the verdict given yesterday at Carmarthen after the seven days' trial of Mr. Harold Greenwood, the Kidwelly solicitor, on a charge of murdering his first wife by administering arsenic on June 16 last year.

Tense excitement marked the close of one of the most dramatic trials of modern times. After Mr. Justice Shearman's summing-up the jury were absent for about three hours, and the terrible strain felt by the accused man gave way to smiles on hearing the verdict. There was some cheering in court. Hands were thrust through the dock rails to grasp Mr. Greenwood's in congratulation.

Mr. Greenwood, on being discharged, rushed from the dock, and later drove in a motor-car through the packed streets to his home at Kidwelly.

SUPREME MOMENT

Mr. Harold Greenwood's face became wreathed in smiles when the foreman of the jury, himself pale with strain and responsibility, said, at the close of the trial this afternoon, "Not Guilty."

During Mr. Justice Shearman's long summing-up he sat still, little but his eyes and brow showing above the dock, the fever of his cheek hidden by his hand. While the judge's voice rose and fell monotonously no statue ever looked more bleakly at the horizon than Mr. Greenwood at the passionless judge.

When at last he did alter the position of his head his face seemed ravaged. As he had done yesterday, he turned his gaze from the judicial dais and stared, as if in search of hope, at the sky through the windows. He looked up and down and around, closed his eyes and opened them. Terrible was the sight of those quivering, shifting, collapsing eyelids.

CLOSED EYES

During the reading of Miss Hannah Williams's evidence his head sank on his hand and he closed his eyes grimly. When the judge came to deal with his daughter as a witness he paled.

The jury left the court at about a quarter past one and were away nearly three hours. They arrived at their verdict unanimously, and their delay was due merely to their revision of the evidence point by point.

Waiting for them, the court grew heavy and dim as it drew towards four o'clock. Mr. Justice Shearman had gone downstairs to begin another murder trial while awaiting the verdict of this one. The public benches were packed with a rather silent throng. A number of girls had not feared to be present.

Suddenly the swing doors were flung open and through them came a policeman followed by some ushers. Immediately deep silence fell. The jurymen sidled to their places. But before the judge was in his seat. Mr. Greenwood had been put back in the dock.

AWAITING THE VERDICT

His supreme moment had come, and he stood firmly enough to face it, though one hand shook as it grasped and clung to the edge of the dock. His eyes glazed for a brief instant, and then he looked before him again, not at the jury but straight at the judge.

Out of the recesses of the dock and the ante-rooms below came more warders and more policemen, who stood behind him and hemmed him in.

Hitherto he had been seated with one big, friendly looking sergeant beside him—leaning rather loosely against the wall of the dock. But now he stood to hear his fate.

"What say you, gentlemen of the jury? Are you all agreed on your verdict?" asked the Clerk of Arraigns. The foreman, a slim man with a thoughtful head, stood there with a bundle of papers that seemed to quiver in his hand. "We are," he answered. The two great veins stood out in high relief on Mr. Greenwood's straining forehead. His mouth opened for an intake of breath.

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk of Arraigns.

"Not guilty," said the foreman in his level, quiet voice.

What a change after those two words! The tension of the court, the terrible rigidity of the dock seemed to pass.

SMILES

Mr. Greenwood laughed. You could see the smile spring to his features almost like a suddenly remembered art. Some people among the audience cheered. Hands were thrust over the ledge of the dock and he was grasping them. Among the first to congratulate him was Mr. Hubert Jones, his brother-in-law. Mr. Greenwood grasped his hand and then motioned to him to resume his seat.

"Silence in court!" cried the police and ushers.

"I won't have this applause," said the judge, who added that he would commit anyone who made any noise. The demonstration then ended.

Amid the flurry all you could see was the figure of Mr. Greenwood moving among all the occupants of the dock with a rapidity for which you would have thought there was no room.

"You are discharged," said the judge.

Mr. Greenwood seized his papers and did not so much leave as rush out of the dock. He plunged down the stairs leading from the dock and was lost to sight.

The judge thanked the jury for their verdict and said that he agreed with it. The foreman asked if the jury might be exempted from service for a number of years, but the judge, in reply, regretted that he had no power to order this.

Mr. Justice Shearman then left the court, which quickly cleared.

In the streets outside a great crowd had collected in the hope of seeing Mr. Greenwood leave the court. Most of the people were disappointed, for he left about half an hour later by a back door. He was wearing a light overcoat with collar upturned and a soft felt hat, and he jumped into a small black motor-car, for which the police cleared a way. Then, sitting far back in the car, he drove homewards through the packed, narrow streets.

The car was held up at a level crossing, where there was some cheering from the onlookers.

THE NEWS AT KIDWELLY

The news of Mr. Greenwood's acquittal came to Kidwelly, described by Sir Edward Marshall-Hall as that "gossipy little place." at 4 p.m. Expectancy had run high since one o'clock.

Groups gathered at the street corners and outside Rumsey House, the Greenwoods' residence. Women carrying their babies shawl-wise stood at the street doors. It was a woman in a shawl who was one of the first to spread the magic words "Not guilty." She happened to be outside the telephone exchange at Kidwelly, where the operator first received the news from Carmarthen.

She gathered her shawl about her, and almost running, carrieid the tidings to the waiting groups. In this wise Kidwelly heard the last of the drama which has focussed so much attention on an otherwise placid little town.

An hour before the verdict was carried from lip to lip at Kidwelly Miss Irene Greenwood, whose appearance in the witness-box so deeply moved the spectators, left Rumsey House with her younger sister in a motor-car to hear the verdict and to share later in the family reunion.

A fact that has pleased the superstitious among the Welsh people is that, on the last occasion when Mr. Greenwood drove from the court to the prison, a black cat ran in front of his carriage.

THE SUMMING-UP

When the last stage of the Greenwood trial was entered upon yesterday it only remained for Mr. Justice Shearman to give his summing-up.

Sir Edward Marlay Samson, for the Crown, stated at the outset that, in his address on the previous day, he had referred to the fact that Gwladys Greenwood (Mr. Greenwood's second wife) had not been called. Under the law it was not for him to comment on that, as she was the wife of the accused person.

In his address he had referred to her as Miss Gwladys Jones, and the particular section of the Act which referred to the calling of the wife of an accused person had escaped him. He now desired to withdraw any observations that he had made with regard to her.

Mr. Justice Shearman said he appreciated counsel's remark and had himself intended to say some-

• (Continued on Page 11)

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Greenwood Murder Trial Comes To Dramatic End

(Continued from Page 10)

thing on the subject of the propriety of calling Miss Gwladys Jones. "I can see every reason why she should not have been called," he added.

QUESTION FOR JURY

Mr. Justice Shearman then proceeded to sum up the case.

The question the jury had to consider was this.

Did this man administer intentionally a dangerous dose of arsenic? If he did it was attempted murder, even if he were not the person who succeeded in causing her death. If he did succeed, it was murder.

The jury must not be satisfied with suspicion. They must be satisfied on the evidence. As to the reference in the course of the trial to the interview with Greenwood by a newspaper, he said nothing was more unreliable than what somebody said somebody else said to you.

If the jury had seen in the papers any reference to that interview which might have led them to one conclusion or another, he asked them to dismiss it, as, of course, they should, from their minds.

Were the jury, he continued, satisfied there was arsenic in the body? By that he did not mean a trace of arsenic but a dangerous quantity. Were they satisfied that the evidence tendered on behalf of the prosecution was accurate and reliable?—because the evidence for the prosecution showed, if they believed it, that there was sufficient arsenic—more than an accidental atom—a substantial amount which was more than a medicinal dose, widely spread and likely to have produced illness. It was not cumulative evidence because it depended upon Mr. Webster, and was explained by Dr. Willcox.

THE ARSENIC

Were the jury satisfied, asked the judge, that the Crown had made out its case so far that on the exhumation of Mrs. Greenwood's body this dangerous dose of arsenic was found in the remains—and that was the basis of the whole case—and that it was administered through the mouth?

The second step on which the jury had to satisfy themselves was, did the prisoner put it there? "That, I suggest," he said, "contained the real difficulty in the case, and it was for the prosecution to make it out to their satisfaction. The theory of the prosecution was that it found its way into Mrs. Greenwood's mouth through a glass of wine which she drank at luncheon."

Dealing with the question of motive, Mr. Justice Shearman said that they must remember that motive was no proof of the act of crime at all. It was only something to bear in mind in estimating the importance and weight of actions.

In this case there was no evidence of any pecuniary motive. On the other hand, it showed that the prisoner had something to lose. He lost the income between husband and wife because on the death of Mrs. Greenwood her money passed to her children. Of course the children might share their income with their father, yet it was not the same position and standpoint as between the husband and wife.

The motive suggested in the case was animal passion, which was a very strong motive. The prisoner said, "I never had any affection for Miss Gwladys Jones until after my wife died, and then the affection sprang up very rapidly between us." The Crown took the opposite point of view.

"You gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "are better judges of facts of that description than lawyers."

Continuing, he said that it was said by the Crown that Mrs. Greenwood was an invalid and that Miss Gwladys Jones was a younger and more attractive woman. It was suggested that he was infatuated with her and that he wanted to get rid of his wife in order to marry her. No one suggested for a moment that there were any terms of improper intimacy.

Referring to the statement that the charwoman had given Greenwood a letter from Miss Jones to him on the day of his wife's death, he said: "I am not inclined to attach very much importance to that incident. You have to remember the insatiable curiosity of the charwoman, and also that she said it was about the same time as the receipt for the ring, which we know was very considerably later."

What was the evidence that connected Greenwood with the administration of the poison? The Crown said there was such evidence, and although, in certain points of accuracy, it was not satisfactory, yet it was substantial. Greenwood, they said, was in the pantry and in the dining-room, and while everybody took some article of food there was one thing which Mrs. Greenwood took which no one else took, and that was a glass of wine. The Crown therefore said that Greenwood had an opportunity and that they must assume that he put poison into the glass of wine. The Crown asked the jury to assume that even though they were not satisfied as to the accurate recollection of the one person on whom this evidence rested. The defence said the jury must acquit the prisoner because they should not accept that evidence.

It was said, added the judge, that Greenwood had weed-killer in his possession, and the defence declared that this was a natural thing for him to have in a large garden and that he had had it for two years. Greenwood's case was that he had used the whole of the weed-killer long before this Sunday and that a man named Benjamin Williams and assisted him to distribute it.

Mr. Justice Shearman pointed out that Williams had not been called to give evidence by either side—"a very curious fact."

The evidence of the cook and housemaid, said Mr. Justice Shearman, was only important in this way—both of them said most emphatically that it was a common thing for Greenwood to go into the pantry to wash his hands. The nurse, who was formerly in Greenwood's service, confirmed this, and all these statements contradicted the statement of the parlormaid, Hannah Williams, whose evidence came to this—that not to her knowledge had Greenwood ever washed his hands in the pantry except on the Sunday morning before the death of his wife. She also said that no one but Mrs. Greenwood had wine at luncheon on that day.

Passing to the evidence of Greenwood and his daughter, Miss Irene Greenwood, Mr. Justice Shearman said their evidence must be considered as much as that for the prosecution. The jury must give full weight to it, having regard, at the same time, as to whether they considered it accurate or not or whether it was biased or otherwise. They had heard the way Greenwood gave his evidence—"I deny the charge and submit myself to cross-examination."

There had been a great deal of comment, said the judge, about Greenwood's statement to the police superintendent. It was clear that, when the officer went to see him, he cautioned him before asking any questions. This would bring to Greenwood's mind, being a solicitor, that a charge might be made against him. The prosecution said that what Greenwood stated on that occasion was more than what he said now, and the jury would certainly have to give it their serious consideration.

The jury had not to decide whether Superintendent Jones tampered with the book or not. They might think he did not tamper with the book, and yet find the accused not guilty.

MISS GREENWOOD

Dealing with the evidence of Miss Irene Greenwood, he said that Miss Phillips who was there, declared that there was no wine in the evening at supper. The evidence for the defence was that there was wine, and that Miss Irene partook of it, and that Miss Phillips was asked and refused. Miss Phillips said there was nothing of the sort. If the jury accepted the evidence that the same wine bottle was there, there could not have been poison in the wine bottle.

Sir Edward Marshall-Hall: The parlormaid said she put the wine bottle on the table.

Sir Edward Marlay Samson: She said she put it out for supper.

Mr. Justice Shearman: Miss Phillips said she saw no wine at all. If there was a wine bottle there it would be extremely unlikely that Greenwood would have left it there if the contents were poisoned. The parlormaid said she put it out and never saw it again. Miss Phillips said it was not there at supper. Greenwood and his daughter said it was there, and having said that they said also that the daughter partook of it. Of course if the daughter did so there is an end of the case.

"UNRELIABLE" EVIDENCE

The evidence of the parlormaid was contradicted and it contradicted itself from time to time. They might say that it was unreliable. It was only corroborated by Miss Phillips in that she said that when she came back the next morning the wine was not there. They would not accept as conclusive, in any sense, the evidence of the parlormaid. They were also entitled to look into the conduct of the man himself for any statement he may have made.

Referring to the letter written to Miss Griffiths (sister of Dr. Griffiths, of Kidwelly), Mr. Justice Shearman said it was an indirect offer of marriage made a few days before Greenwood was going to be married to somebody else. But the jury were not trying him for that. If Greenwood's story was not true, it did not help the Crown to prove their case except in so far as it weakened Greenwood's warm denial.

The next question for the jury to consider was how the arsenic got there, if it were there. It had been suggested that Dr. T. R. Griffiths (Kidwelly), instead of sending over to Mrs. Greenwood a bismuth solution, sent over enough arsenic to kill three or four people, and that he did so by gross carelessness.

"The suggestion came up late in the case, and I did not know until the end whether it was going to be seriously emphasised. No one could suggest that the doctor was either drunk or drugged. He was not even asked whether he kept a virulent poison side by side with ordinary mixed stuff, and who could prove that these bottles had been analysed? It is charging the doctor with what is the equivalent of manslaughter by evidence produced late in the day without any detail as to how he could make the mistake. It is a strong thing for you gentlemen to believe. You will attach that importance, if you think fit, to that suggested mistake, but I think you should hesitate before you believe that a medical man would commit such an extraordinary blunder."

Was the cause of death morphia? he asked. It was beyond question that in his evidence before the coroner, Dr. Griffiths (Kidwelly) had described the pills and said they each contained half a grain of morphia. That had produced a curious result in this case, because the defence had called two expert witnesses to say that two pills containing a grain of morphia would have killed Mrs. Greenwood.

If, of course, the jury did not believe that Dr. Griffiths gave anything more than opium, that vitiated, to a large extent, the evidence of the two doctors for the defense who attributed her death to morphia.

In conclusion, Mr. Justice Shearman said: "Are you satisfied on all that cumulative evidence? Are you satisfied on the evidence of what happened on that Sunday and on Greenwood's demeanor before and after his wife's death? Are you satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt Harold Greenwood administered arsenic to this woman in such a form as to be a dangerous dose?"

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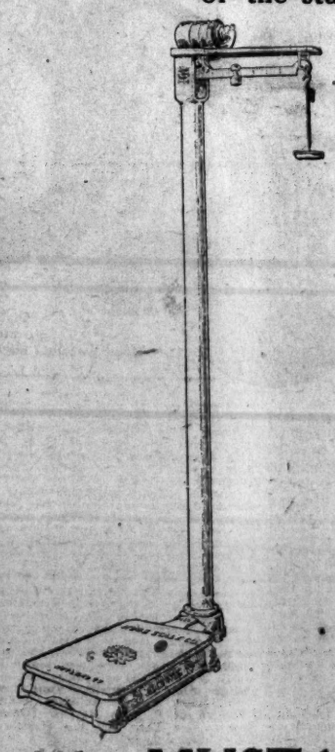

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PERIL TO WOMEN SEEN IN FEMINISM

French Psychologist Asserts New Creed Is Nothing But Communism In Disguise

Universal Service was able recently to present exclusively to its readers the views of Professor E. Boutreux, world-famous philosopher, on the emancipation of woman. Professor Boutreux asserted that woman would never be the equal of man in the field of action. "There will never be a feminine Victor Hugo," he said. Universal Service is now able to present the views on the same subject of Doctor Le Bon, the famous psychologist, whose book, "The Psychology of Modern Times," astounded the entire world of science.

By Doctor Gustave Le Bon,
Author of "The Psychology of Modern Times;" Member of the Institute of France; Member of the Academy Francaise.

Paris, Nov. 4.—As a man, I am a feminist. As from the point of view of a woman, I am not a feminist. There you have summed up my entire viewpoint on the most-discussed problem of the age.

In their absurdly outrageous fight for their "rights" women do not see that they have more to lose than to gain by winning these "rights."

They say: "We want freedom! Vive la feminism!" But what is "feminism?" They do not know. But I do. It is communism—nothing more, nothing less! It is the gospel of free union. Show them once what this feminism really is and not a suffragist would be left.

Marriage was instituted for one purpose—to oblige the man to concentrate his entire life to one woman. There is much reason in the church's stand against divorce. It took centuries of civilisation to arrive at this institution all in favor of woman, and now, unconsciously, they would renounce it.

WOMEN BELONGED TO TRIBE

Ages ago women were considered as the property of a tribe, and later one woman was considered as belonging to one family. Even now, in Cashmere, India several brothers often marry the same woman. In the "Ramayana," most celebrated of extreme oriental works, the five sons of the King Pondava marry the beautiful Draupadi, "who had eyes like a golden lotus."

Is this what our lovely sisters want with their feminism? Do they want to turn back the leaves of the centuries to the days when they were like cattle in the scheme of things? No; certainly not; but it is precisely there that feminism leads.

What says the Code? "The man must aid and protect his woman." When the woman shall be the absolute equal of the man she will certainly no longer be entitled to aid and protection; therefore, since marriage is for this purpose alone, there will be no more marriage.

What will happen? The woman will find herself abandoned, and there will ensue again the "time of irreparable outrage."

Another logical consequence; natality, already so gravely diminished in our epoch, will be entirely suppressed when women have the ideas and culture of men.

FEMINISM WILL KILL LOVE

To put a child into the world and to bring it up demands a sum of devotion, of courage, of heroism which cannot be furnished except from the wellsprings of maternal love. But feminism would analyse and dissect maternal love; and a sentiment dissected quickly disappears.

No only will feminism kill maternal love, but it will slay, also, all love, for the same reason.

The maternal instinct will not be abolished, but will be diminished to such a degree that the result will be the total extinction, gradual but none the less sure, of the human race.

That this will be so is seen in the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. The empire of the Caesars fell because the Roman women refused to become mothers.

Already in our time the natality is only too terribly compromised. In France the child exists only when it is necessary—in the families of countrymen, whose children at the age of eight become workmen, and in the families of workmen for the same reason.

More children are born in one street of a workers quarters than in the entire aristocratic neighborhood of the Champs Elysees!

Again, intellectual culture, which I consider as little useful to women, is the surest destroyer of housewifely qualities. Women accustomed to doing men's work acquire a horror of humble domestic occupations such as cooking, mending and keeping a house as it should be kept.

WOMEN SCORN COOKING

Married men in Paris are nearly always to be found eating at their clubs because their wives disdain to cook or oversee the cooking of their meals. These are the "new women."

What does it matter to a man if his wife understands the Greek philosophers so long as his steak is burned?

A "new woman" as a wife in our day is purely and simply an article of luxe, like an automobile. In other days the young bride who brought a dot of 100,000 francs was much sought after, but now the 5,000 francs income such a dot would represent is not enough to pay the wages of a third-class domestic servant.

And all these inconveniences to obtain what? Some rights! But, even if they are not legally recognised, is it not a fact that women have all rights and men none? A woman who is really a woman—can she not make her husband do just about as she pleases?

And here is the moral of all this: To the women who speak to me of feminism in claiming individual liberty I reply: "When you feel yourselves capable to carry shoulders of mutton in spite of the fashion of bare shoulders for women—then you will be ripe for individual liberty and feminism."

Control Of Christian Science Church Is In Argument Before Massachusetts Court

Five Actions Have Been Grouped And Thirty Attorneys, Including Former U.S. Justice Charles E. Hughes, Participate In Proceedings

Boston, November 29.—Arguments in the Christian Science cases which involve the question of international control of the entire church organisation were begun today before five Justices of the Supreme Court—the full bench.

Some thirty attorneys were present to represent the various interests in the five actions that had been grouped for argument, including former Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United State Supreme Court, John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts; Sherman L. Whipple, Attorney-General J. Weston Allen Edwin A. Krauthoff and Charles F. Choate Jr. of New York.

The Judges were Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, Henry K. Braley, John C. Crosby, James B. Carroll and Charles F. Jenny.

Only 125 spectators could be accommodated. The early comers waited patiently in the cold, some from 4 a.m. until the doors were opened. Several spectators had come from as far as London, England, and Los Angeles, Cal.

Edwin A. Krauthoff moved that the Christian Science Monitor be directed by the Court to print in full the arguments of all counsel. Chief Justice Rugg replied that there was no occasion for the Court to make any ruling in the matter.

Former Governor Bates then proceeded with his argument in behalf of the directors of the church as opposed to the trustees.

At the conclusion of Bates argument, William G. Thompson began the summing up for John V. Dittemore, a former member of the board of directors, who is seeking annulment of his removal by other members of the board.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AT ISSUE

The arguments are on questions of law. The disputed points largely represented exceptions taken to the findings of Judge Frederic Dodge, who, as master in the original suit brought by the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society against the board of directors of the church, sustained the plaintiffs in their main contentions.

Since the litigation began in March, 1919, it has assumed various phases through intervening suits, but, broadly speaking, the outstanding issue is whether the authority of the board of directors of the Christian Science church extends over the trustees of the publishing society, which publishes the Christian Science Monitor and other church periodicals. Judge Dodge held that it did not.

The arguments will occupy the time of the Court today and tomorrow, the total of ten hours allotted being divided among counsel.

FIRST POINT ARGUED

First to be argued was the suit of the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society against the directors of the Christian Science church, in which the plaintiffs ask that the respondents be enjoined from interfering with the affairs of the publishing society. The trustees claim that under a deed of trust made by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the church, they are independent of control by the directors. Judge Dodge, who heard the evidence, sustained this contention.

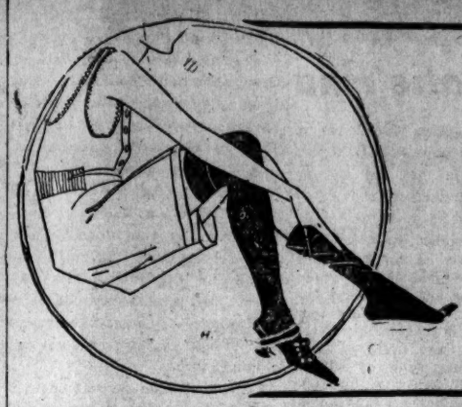
Although a bill in equity brought by John V. Dittemore, who was removed by the directors, to compel the latter to recognise him as a fellow member of their board, was not fully heard by Judge Dodge, he decided the removal of Dittemore was illegal. This ruling is among the exceptions taken by counsel for the directors to report of the matter.

TO RULE ON WILL

State Attorney-General J. Weston Allen will ask the Court to declare that under the will of Mrs. Eddy a public charitable trust was created when the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was established; that the trust was organised and existed under the usage and discipline of the church, as set forth in the manual.

Allen further asks the Court to hold that the directors are the governing body of the church and have power to declare vacancies in the trusteeships of the publishing society and to determine what literature shall be published.

Other matters before the Court are the bills of Daisy and Edwin A. Krauthoff proclaiming the manual as the supreme authority of the church; and of the trustees of the publishing society to restrain individual members of the mother church from influencing other members to cancel subscriptions to Christian Science publications.



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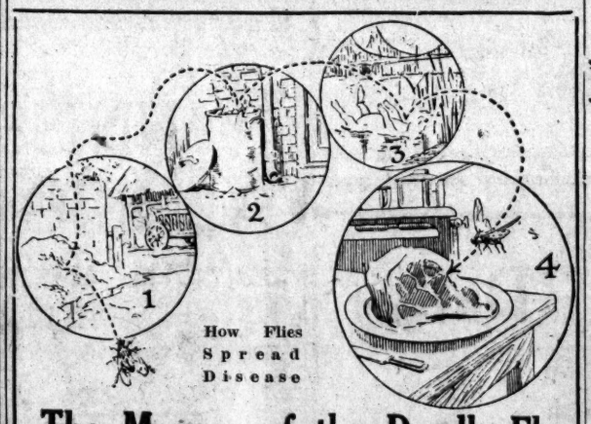

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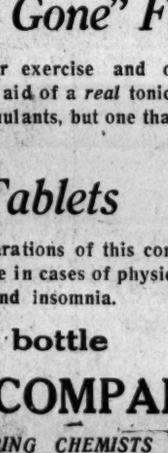

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Longing for the keen activity, the youthful step, the fresh rosy cheeks and the sunny disposition of buoyant health is making many a woman unhappy, discontented, wrinkled and old before her time. Sleepless nights spent worrying over supposed ailments, constant dosing with habit forming drugs and narcotics and useless attempts to brace up with strong coffee do not help the real cause of their trouble which may be nothing more than lack of iron in the blood. For want of iron a woman may look and feel old at thirty, pale, haggard, and all run-down—while at 50 or 60 with good health and plenty of iron in the blood she may still be young in feeling, and so full of life and attractiveness as to defy detection of her real age

That women may become stronger, healthier, more beautiful and better able to meet the cares of home, social and business life by increasing the supply of iron in their blood is the opinion of Dr. George H. Baker, formerly Physician and Surgeon of Monmouth Memorial Hospital, New Jersey, who says: "What women need to put roses in their cheeks and the springtime of life into their step is not cosmetics or stimulating drugs, but plenty of rich, pure red blood. Without it no woman can do credit to herself or to her work. Iron is one of the greatest of all strength and blood-builders, and I have found nothing in my experience so effective for helping to make strong, healthy, red-blooded women as Nuxated Iron. From a careful examination of the formula and my own tests of Nuxated Iron. I feel convinced that it is a preparation which any physician can take himself or prescribe for his patients with the utmost confidence of obtaining highly beneficial and satisfactory results."

Among other physicians asked for an opinion was Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author. Dr. King says: "It is my opinion that in practically nine times out of ten, unstrung nerves and failing strength and vitality are due to deficiency of iron in the blood. Many a woman who is run-down, nervous and who quickly tires out, suffers from iron deficiency and does not know it. I am convinced that there are thousands of such women who, simply by taking Nuxated Iron, might readily build up their red-blood corpuscles, increase their physical energy and get themselves back to vibrant and vigorous health. By enriching the blood and increasing its oxygen carrying power Nuxated Iron will often transform the flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of nervous, run-down women into a glow of health and make them look years younger within a surprisingly short time."

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York and the Westchester County Hospital, says: "Dr. King is absolutely right. As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is one of the greatest of all strength builders. Many a woman who is run-down, easily tired out, nervous and irritable suffers from iron deficiency and does not know it. I am convinced that there are thousands of such women who, simply by taking Nuxated Iron, might readily build up their red blood corpuscles, increase physical energy, and get themselves into a condition to ward off the millions of disease germs that are almost continually around us. Like Dr. King, and doubtless hundreds of other fellow physicians, I have prescribed Nuxated Iron many, many times and I have seen frequent instances where it gave renewed strength and energy, increased power and endurance, steady nerves, and the rosy bloom of health in about ten days' or two weeks' time. I consider Nuxated Iron one of the foremost blood and body builders—the best to which I have ever had recourse."

It is surprising how many people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know it. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

Manufacturers Note: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists

These illustrations show how a woman may look when she has only 25% red blood corpuscles and her blood is starving for iron and the change that takes place in her appearance when the percentage of red corpuscles increases as her blood becomes filled with strength-giving iron.

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Harding's Election And The Hopes Of Rival Nations

Britain Eager For Anglo-Saxon Understanding, France Wants Assurance Of Future, Germany Seeks A Champion

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS
(*New York Herald*)

At the outset of any discussion of the European reactions resulting from the Presidential election in the United States it is essential to note the various positions of the several European Powers toward the League of Nations itself. For obvious reasons the effect upon the various publics abroad is conditioned, first upon their original attitude toward the project of the league, and, second, upon their eventual attitude, determined by their necessities and resulting policy during the Paris conference.

Thus one must recognise in the beginning that the chief disappointment over what must be recognised in President-elect Harding's ante and post election remarks upon the league and his decision to "scrap" the covenant will be British. Two reasons explain this—first, the covenant, the whole League of Nations scheme, was in the main a British creation, which derived no more than its vaguest inspiration from President Wilson's views; second, that in the nature of things the league thus constructed in accordance with British notions and mainly by Britons themselves best answered British ideas of world association.

By contrast, French disappointment does not in the least arise from any pride of authorship or enthusiasm for principles expressed in the League of Nations. France had nothing to do with the framing of the covenant and never had the smallest enthusiasm for the idea of a League of Nations as conceived by Mr. Wilson and as created by Lord Robert Cecil, General Smuts and the only less industrious British representatives at Paris. The French submitted to the league solely because they saw in it the only way to enlist the necessary support of the United States and retain the only less valuable aid of the British, who frankly indicated that for France to reject President Wilson's purposes would mean to destroy the Anglo-French alliance.

ITALY NEVER GAVE EVEN LIP SERVICE TO THE COVENANT

As for Italy, there never was even lip service by the Italian representatives at Paris to the League of Nations covenant. Italy entered the World War only after she had made a definite contract with the nations in arms against Germany. That contract, the Treaty of London of 1915, assured to her certain specific territorial rewards for participation, namely, the frontier of the Alps, to include southern Tyrol as well as the Trentino district, Venetia, Julia, that is, Trieste and the Istrian shore, northern Dalmatia without Fiume but with many of the islands of the Adriatic littoral, a protectorate over Albania and material profits in Asia Minor, including Smyrna.

At Paris, Italy presented her contract, the note which had come due and in which she had given to her allies an enormous contribution in the shape of four great campaigns, which had brought, instead of swift victory, a long struggle, incidental defeat and disastrous invasion. The sole business of Orlando and Sonnino at Paris was to collect their note. But, provided Mr. Wilson proved favorable to Italian purposes, Italian statesmen were quite prepared to give equal favor to his. When, instead, Mr. Wilson disclosed unalterable hostility to almost all Italian claims, Italy quit the Conference and subsequently signed the treaty, only under British pressure.

Outside of the Great Powers there was at the outset real enthusiasm for the League of Nations, not because of its altruistic and idealistic provisions but because all the little states, many of them represented by very great men, saw in the league a guarantee and a physical, military guarantee of their integrity. On this point Mr. Wilson spoke often, but never more emphatically than in his speech of May 31, concerning the exact text of which there was a dispute between President Wilson and Senator Spencer, a dispute referred by the former to the Missouri electorate and decided by that electorate in favor of Spencer.

WHEN ENTHUSIASM OF LITTLE NATIONS FADED

But when President Wilson, in the Paris debates, joined with Lloyd George in restricting Polish aspirations and manufacturing the hideous Danzig compromise, denied to Russia her Bessarabian claims, which were warranted even under his own principles, insisted upon the right of the Great Powers to intervene on behalf of the minorities in the domestic affairs of the small, the enthusiasm of Poland, of Greece (denied Western Thrace), of Rumania, of Servia, even of Czecho-Slovakia, began to cool. Finally Rumania and Servia followed Italy and quit the Conference altogether, later giving formal, but by no means enthusiastic, assent to the various treaties, including the covenant of the League of Nations.

All this is ancient history, but necessary to any accurate view of the new situation. It follows quite naturally that the British will exert their utmost effort to save as much of the existing covenant of the League of Nations as is possible, because for them it is not only entirely satisfactory but represents the maximum of their hopes and is the product in the main of their own very able diplomacy at Paris. All modifications of the covenant involve disturbances to British purposes which are expressed in the league.

Beyond all else the British will be most disappointed by any elimination of the elements which the American election seems to foreshadow as most certainly doomed, namely, those which impose responsibilities upon the contracting powers, while giving them enormous rights to interfere in world affairs. I wish I could make it clear once for all to my readers that to the English mind the League of Nations was no more than a contract between the United States and Great Britain to direct and control world affairs.

Any one who was in Britain before the Paris Conference, in the French capital during that momentous session, knows that no effort large or small was neglected by the British to associate themselves with America and America with themselves in an Anglo-Saxon firm to control and regulate world affairs, in the interests of peace, in the direction of moderation and order, undeniably, but not less in accordance with British conceptions, which did not for a single moment contemplate any sacrifice of British policy, either by concessions in the matter of the "freedom of the seas" or surrender in the case of the German colonies conquered by British armies.

There was no actual bargain between the President and the British; there was no implied bargain, but so skilful was British diplomacy at Paris that within a few weeks after the President arrived it was plain that no one of the issues on which British ambitions might be be curtailed would be raised by him and, by contrast, he would have British support both for his abstract ideas and for the curtailment of the ambitions of all other countries wherever they conflicted with Mr. Wilson's abstract ideas.

PLAYED PRESIDENT WILSON AGAINST FRANCE AND ITALY

More than this, where Mr. Wilson did not perceive an actual conflict between his principles and a national aspiration of a European Power, but this aspiration conflicted with a British purpose, as in the case of the Polish Corridor, Lloyd George very skilfully roused the President by the covert hint that he was proving disloyal to his own program. During the war Britain had made many bargains, "secret treaties" with her European allies, notably with France and with Italy. These bargains represented concessions on the part of the British in recognition of the efforts of her allies, but not one of them contained benefits to Britain. Therefore, while ostensibly standing by the written agreement, the British tacitly encouraged the President to oppose the French in the Sarre and the Italians on the Adriatic.

As the Paris Conference developed it became more and more an Anglo-Saxon affair. The hopes, the interests of the various continental nations were ruthlessly examined with reference to their accord or lack of accord with the Fourteen Points. More and more the British and American delegates came to work in complete accord. Day by day the resentment of the continental nations mounted, but they stood at all times helpless in the presence of the combined financial, military and naval resources of the only two western nations who emerged from the war with unshaken strength.

Now once for all it is essential for the American public to recognise that British statesmanship will not, without having first exhausted the resources which it possesses, and they are enormous, surrender the advantages which accrued to them in Paris and must accrue to them always from a partnership between the United States and themselves, which rests upon a document framed by themselves, in the main, which already, at Paris, assured them of American recognition of substantially all that they desired to obtain at the peace settlement and usefully interposed American veto to all of the aspirations of their European neighbors which for moral or material reasons aroused their disapprobation.

I am not undertaking to assert that the British policy was totally dictated by selfish and material considerations. On the contrary, there was and there remains a very widespread feeling among liberal Englishmen that the partnership of the United States and Great Britain represents for both, aside from material benefits, a thing wholly desirable in itself and best calculated to preserve the peace of the world. My own experience leads me to believe that on the whole there are more Englishmen unselfishly friendly to the United States than vice versa.

But this sentiment, this British liking for the United States, while it colored the whole surface of the waters at Paris, did not control, could not and cannot control. British policy as contrasted with British sentiment is cool, calculating; if Lloyd George is mercurial, an opportunist, the ablest diagnostician of the passing currents of public opinion in his own country, superior in maneuver to every statesman of any other state whom he has encountered during the war or since, behind Lloyd George lies the tradition and the fact of the ablest diplomacy in the world.

We may be certain then that just as at the moment when it was announced President Wilson was coming to Europe and that his main purpose was to establish a league of nations Lord Robert Cecil, General Smuts, Lord Eustace Percy and a score of other British statesmen set out to frame the covenant of a league of nations which would satisfy the President and accord with British interests, an equally astute association of Britons are already at work seeking to perform the same service for President-elect Harding. And the main idea, after all, will be to save in the new document what was gained in the last.

ELIMINATED ANY POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON DISPUTES

But what, beyond all else did that document assure? In practice, even more than in phrase, it consolidated American relations with Great Britain in such fashion as to eliminate all chance of Anglo-American disputes! This was negative but not unimportant; in addition it associated the United States with the British in almost every dispute between British and Continental conceptions of a proper peace settlement, it brought us, with British support to veto French hopes for security on the Rhine, it led us, at British instance, to

(Continued on Page 15)

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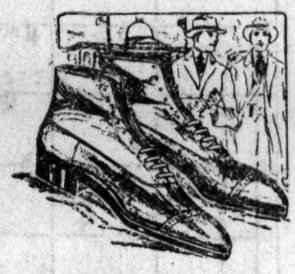

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The Glory Of Mid-Winter Skies

By St. Arga Zer *(Shanghai College)*

Moon's Phases for January:
Last Quarter: Jan. 1, 12:21 p.m.
New Moon: „ 9, 1:13 „
First Quarter: „ 17, 2:17 „
Full Moon: „ 24, 6:54 a.m.
Last Quarter: „ 31, 3:48 „

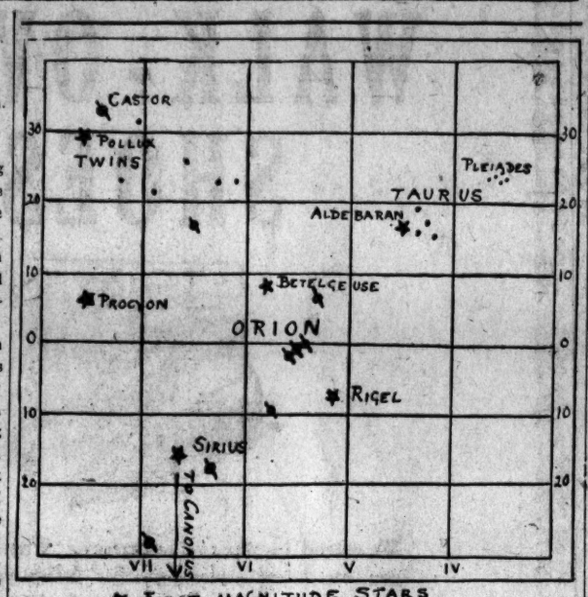
THE PLANETS

Venus is a beautiful evening star in the west, remaining above the horizon two hours or more after sunset. On the 9th inst. she will be in conjunction with Mars, which is not much noticed these evenings, because of its apparent dimness.

Jupiter rises in the east soon after ten o'clock, and as he comes up about four minutes earlier each evening he will soon be a conspicuous object in the evening skies. Saturn is not far behind Jupiter, rising now at about eleven o'clock, but by the end of the month appearing at nine o'clock.

RICHEST DIAMOND FIELDS

The evening skies are more wonderful in winter than at any other time of the year. While the stars we described last month, Vega, Deneb, and Altair, are hastening toward their setting, a whole new galaxy has arisen in the east. The region now appearing has been called "The Golconda of the Heavens," because of its richness in diamonds of the sky. The most conspicuous group of stars there is Orion, the grandest of all constellations, which holds its commanding place in the southern skies through all the winter months. Orion is the name of an obscure heroic hunter of Greek mythology, of whom various tales are told which do not interest us very much. It is rather surprising that such a splendid constellation should have been assigned to an unknown hero, a monument more enduring than the pyramids and more magnificent than the famous Taj Mahal. There stands the inglorious giant hunter in the sky, with his big dog, Sirius, and his little dog, Procyon, and himself facing the great bull, the one with the fiery eye, Aldebaran, which is charging upon him.



★ FIRST MAGNITUDE STARS
• SECOND " "

Here is a map of a small portion of the evening skies in winter. Hold it up before you as you face the south, and you will have no difficulty in locating Orion and the other important stars around. As you watch the stars they keep moving from east to west, that is, from left to right on the map. Also, if you go out night after night at exactly the same hour you will find that the stars each night have moved a little farther on to the west, and a month later the difference will be quite noticeable. Stars rise each night about four minutes earlier than the preceding night.

The figures on the sides of the map correspond to latitude upon earth. The Belt or Orion is almost exactly over the earth's equator. Castor and Pollux are in almost the same latitude as Shanghai, so that every evening they pass exactly overhead as seen from here. The longitude of the skies will be explained next month.

Orion and its two bright stars, Betelgeuse and Rigel, also the wonderful nebula in the sword hanging from the Belt, are described this month. Next month we shall hear more about the other bright stars in the region around Orion.

THE WONDERS OF ORION

You will have no difficulty in recognising Orion, consisting of four bright stars, two of which are of the first magnitude, forming an irregular quadrilateral, and right in the center a row or band of three stars forming his belt. The bright star on the upper left hand corner, named Betelgeuse, marks the right shoulder of the giant. On the opposite corner Rigel marks the left foot, which is raised up to the level of his right knee, which is indicated by a second-magnitude star. The left shoulder is also indicated by a second magnitude star, of great brightness; the neck and head are only vaguely marked and can be imagined; but the belt or girdle is clearly pictured by a row of three second-magnitude stars, and you can also see the sword suspended from the belt, as indicated by a row of faint stars, hanging toward the right knee. The whole group has been compared to a gigantic piece of jewelry. Have you noticed the splendid coloring and magnificent setting of these gems?

Betelgeuse is a ruddy star of somewhat uncertain magnitude. When ranks were assigned he may have been much brighter than now, for he was named Alpha, while Rigel was given second place and named Beta; but now the latter is distinctly superior. Notice the difference in color of these two stars. Rigel is perfectly white like an electric light, but Betelgeuse is red, some have said Topaz or orange colored. This indicates that Betelgeuse shows signs of coming old age, as stars go; but this alone would not account for its present inferiority to Rigel as compared with former ages: for stars do not grow old in a man's life time, nor yet in the period of time since the stars were named. In fact, Betelgeuse is known to be a variable star, which shines brighter or dimmer at different times; but the difference in its case is not great, nor are the periods regular, nor is the cause known. Betelgeuse can well hold its own among the stars. It holds about middle rank in apparent brightness among the twenty stars of the first magnitude, but in actual light giving power it is among the very brightest. Its light is estimated to be 1,400 times as bright as the sun's. But it is more than one hundred "light years" away, and if our sun were as far away it would be invisible.

RIGEL 22,000 TIMES OUR SUN

There is, however, no question of Rigel's superiority, for not only is it about twice as bright as Betelgeuse as it appears to us, but its actual light giving power is much greater, for Rigel is at least five hundred "light years" away. In fact, Rigel is estimated by astronomers to be 22,000 times as bright as our sun. It is difficult to conceive of such an enormous light. Think what life would be like on this earth with 22,000 suns in the sky! And can you imagine such a great distance? Try this. The Moon is our nearest neighbor in the sky, and is 240,000 miles away, or nearly ten times the distance around the earth. An express train going at the rate of seventy miles an hour could make the trip there in a year. Four hundred years would bring us to the sun. But suppose we could board a train that would go with the speed of light, 186,000 miles per second. Then it would take only one and one-half seconds to get to the moon; eight minutes to the sun; four hours to Neptune, the farthest planet of the solar system. By keeping on at this rate we should be four years before reaching the nearest star; 109 years would bring us to Betelgeuse and 500 years would be required for the journey to Rigel.

HOW BIG IS THE UNIVERSE?

Two frogs were living at the bottom of a deep well. Said one: "How big is the world?" The other frog made a big leap from one side of the well to the other, and said: "The world is so big!" These frogs are not much more stupid than people whose whole thought is concerned with this little speck of star dust, called "earth," and imagine that this is a Big World. The largest planet that our sun swings around itself is Jupiter, 1,300 times as big as our earth. If Rigel swings any planets, proportionate in size to Jupiter, it would be twenty-eight million times as big as our world. No telescope is able to reveal even such large planets because of the enormous distance, but in all likelihood there are such planets there; and our imagination is stirred profoundly by the thought of the possibility of intelligent life on those far away worlds.

Some poets have connected the thought of other worlds than ours with our own immortality, that perhaps the planets accompanying these distant stars are the "many mansions" in our "Father's house." Thus Charles Hanson Towne writes about Theodore Roosevelt:

"Pilot and prophet, as the years increase,
The sorrow of your passing will not cease.
We love to think of you still moving on,
From sun to blazing sun;
From planet to far planet, to some height
Of clear perfection in the Infinite:
Where with the wise Immortals you can find
The Peace you fought for with your heart and mind."

ORION'S NEBULA & DOUBLE

It remains to be noticed that Rigel is a double star, which can be so distinguished by a comparatively small telescope. Its companion is a deep blue star of the eighth magnitude. The whole constellation furnishes a rich field in star doubles. The star at the right end of the belt is double, the one at the other end is triple. Several other lesser stars in the group are doubles, triples, quadruples, and sextuples. Notice the sword that hangs from the belt. The central star of the sword appears even to the naked eye to be a little fuzzy, but with a telescope it bursts out into a splendid nebula, which has impressed astronomers as being the most magnificent object in the whole heavens. The star itself is a most striking multiple star, consisting of six stars, which can be so distinguished only with a telescope. Four of them are quite easily seen with quite small instruments, but the larger the telescope the more wonderful and beautiful does the whole object appear; and whole volumes have been written about the details of it. With powerful instruments this nebula is found to extend its ramifications through the entire constellation, and there is reason to think that the whole Orion group, with the exception of one or two stars, forms part of a vast, nebular system, of which the bright stars, Rigel among them, are the nuclei.

Professor W. H. Pickering has estimated the distance of the nebula in the sword of Orion to be such that its light takes 6,500 years to come to us, even though it travels at the enormous rate of 186,000 miles per second. And the extent of the nebula is so great that the light from one side would be more than a hundred years in going to the other side. Here we are gazing upon one of the wonders of creation, not as it is now, but as it was approximately on the date usually set for the time that Adam lived on earth. For if the light from there has taken that long to travel, then what we see now is that which occurred so long ago. And if nebulae are stars in the making, as many believe, we can here look upon the creation of worlds, a whole starry universe mightier than our own, in the process of being made. These are the wonderful works of God.

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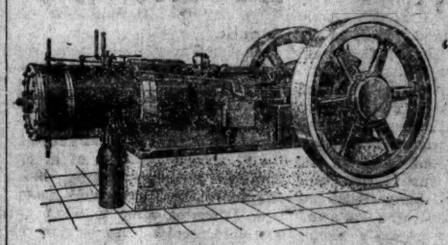
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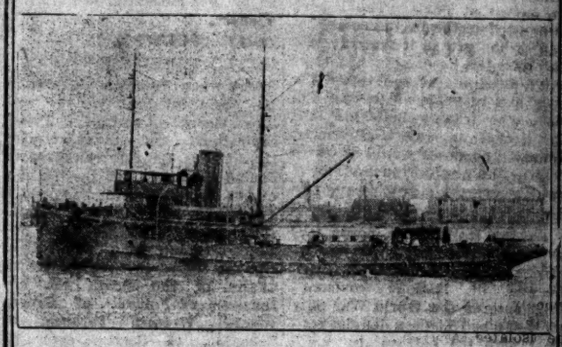
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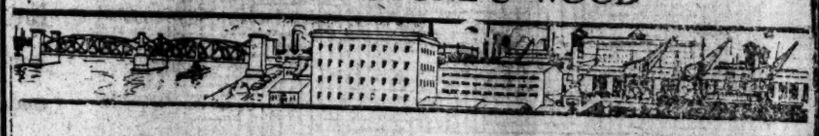
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Harding's Election And The Hopes Of Rival Nations

(Continued from Page 13)

deny Poland a real outlet upon the sea. It encouraged us to stand against Italy on the Adriatic.

Insensibly Mr. Wilson was led to feel that he had become the moral arbiter of the world and he flung himself with ever growing insistence against the statesmen of the various Continental nations, great and small, whose legitimate or illegitimate aspirations conflicted with his abstract principles. I wish to be quite fair in the statement of the case. In perhaps a majority of instances Mr. Wilson's stand conformed with the facts in the case. I still believe, after all the partisan debates in this country, that his presence in Paris contributed materially to making the several settlements more moderate than they would otherwise have been.

But the difficulty always lay in the fact that in each specific instance the United States was hurled against a friendly state. We undertook to regulate the frontiers of Poland and of Rumania; we told the Italians they should not have Fiume and Dalmatia; we denied the Greeks eastern Thrace—to which they were entitled. Finally we were compelled in the end through the President to undertake to establish our right to rule by giving guarantee of the frontiers of the several states, whose aspirations or solicitudes for security or integrity we disappointed. Thus we gave France the Treaty of Alliance, which has not been ratified, and we gave Rumania and Servia the assurances of May 31, which, although denied, cannot be disproved.

We were thus involved, entangled in the whole welter of European disputes, and the more we became entangled the closer became the association between Britain and the United States, both because Britain approved of our undertakings to restrict the appetites of British neighbors and because we in no instance undertook to exercise a similar restraining influence upon British desires which were no more nor less praiseworthy than those of Poland or France, Italy or Greece, but merely conflicted less obviously with Mr. Wilson's conceptions. More and more we became isolated from all other nations in Paris, who openly resented our opposition to their hopes, and as we became isolated Anglo-American solidarity quite naturally increased.

From the Paris Conference Great Britain emerged the only actual gainer, since speaking comparatively, what she desired she obtained unconditionally, while the profits of all her allies were contingent upon a variety of circumstances. This was in part due to the fact that the two things the British desired were obtained by the war, namely the extinction of the German rivalry on the seas, both in the case of the war and commercial navies, and the acquisition of most of the German colonies. Security was thus absolutely attained, whereas security for other states could in the nature of things be only problematical, while compensation for destructions, mainly suffered by Continental states, which had been invaded, was bound to be a matter of years.

But the second departure of British policy, disclosed when the Paris Conference had at last adjourned, the purpose to get Germany and Russia back on their feet, lacking the assistance of the United States, since President Wilson failed before Congress and the country, has so far made no progress. It has made no progress because inevitably interwoven with this British purpose was the necessity to reduce the demands made by France upon Germany, to force Poland to surrender to Bolshevist demands and, in general, while in no particular modifying British gains resulting from the common victory, to compel all the other victorious nations to make substantial sacrifices, or, what seemed to them substantial sacrifices. I am aware that the main British contention with respect of the French claims against Germany is that only by reduction to reasonable limits can these claims result in any payments. But the French do not accept this view and may be entitled to their own view, at the least.

MUST ENLIST AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR VIEWS

Now the chief purpose of all Continental diplomacy at the present moment is—and must remain for a long time—to enlist American support for their own views of what is a proper settlement in Europe, and particularly with respect of Russia and of Germany. Had we stayed in Europe the British are confident—and I think justly confident—we should have taken the British view in the case of Germany and even in the matter of Russia, where Lloyd George might have been depended upon to sway Mr. Wilson as he did in the matter of Danzig.

But we quit Europe and the whole British policy shipwrecked against the solid resistance of France. There has been a deadlock ever since, and the deadlock subsists, can only be broken, perhaps, by an American declaration in support of French or British policy. To prevent the former, to obtain the latter, this is British policy henceforth. To this end British statesmen will seek to lead President-elect Harding and shape his conceptions of a world association as contrasted with the League of Nations. In other words, the main British effort must be to preserve the fact of the League of Nations, while making every concession to Mr. Harding's ideas as to the name of the substitute which he is to offer for President Wilson's league.

I have dwelt so long on the British aspect that I can only briefly allude to the French; but in the main comment on British policy discloses the French situation. Before the Paris Conference French policy, expressed clearly by Clemenceau, amounted to a deliberate effort to preserve the alliance which had won the war as an alliance calculated to protect France against new German aggression and to insure German payment of the indemnities all recognised must be paid—in sum, to continue the system of alliance which had long been familiar as the decisive factor and the traditional policy of Europe. And in declaring for this system he openly and quite unwisely challenged President Wilson with unhappy consequences when British statesmanship seized the opportunity to support the President and thus stand as "the first friend" of the United States at Paris.

PRESIDENT WILSON NEVER UNDERSTOOD FRANCE

As the conference proceeded Clemenceau was steadily worsted by Mr. Wilson, backed by Lloyd George. In the end he had to surrender to the Anglo-British coalition, to give way to Mr. Wilson and Lloyd George, to accept the league, to abandon Foch's demands for a Rhine barrier, to give up French territorial claims to the Sarre. All that he could obtain in return for these colossal sacrifices was the promise of Wilson and Lloyd George that, subject to the approval of the American Senate, both would defend France against any new German attack, which involved a tacit pledge that Britain and the United States would guarantee to France those restricted benefits which were allowed her by the Treaty of Versailles.

But the course of the United States Senate destroyed the guarantee, while as the United States withdrew from Europe, British policy more and more took the form of a demand that French claims should be scaled down. Revision meant benefit for Germany, sacrifice for France. Or to put the thing more exactly, in French eyes it represented this, and the French were clearly entitled to hold their own view of any such transaction. The break between France and Great Britain was the inevitable result of the retirement of America from Europe for the obvious reason that France would accept British views only when they were imposed by the United States and included an American guarantee of material French interests.

Now the fall of President Wilson in the recent election, as a mere matter of sentiment, excites general French satisfaction, for the simple reason that Mr. Wilson was never sympathetic with France. He did not understand French sentiment, French history, French tradition. His refusal to go to the devastated areas, because, as was explained for him, he desired to preserve a calm mind in dealing with the questions coming up at Paris, produced a profound impression and actually destroyed his brief popularity in France.

Moreover, in the main, Mr. Wilson was disclosed all through the Paris Conference standing with the British against France. Before he left France Mr. Wilson had lost all French admiration, he retained only a certain measure of French gratitude for the promptness with which he had despatched American troops in 1918, after the British defeats of March and April, and his League of Nations program had French approbation only in so far as its fate would decide that of the Anglo-French-American treaty of guarantee.

Now, after election, French policy, French purpose is quite as apparent as British. France does not care one red cent about the League of Nations. France hoped, however, that the result of the election would insure the preservation of the treaty of insurance. France hopes, and takes comfort in President-elect Harding's friendly words, and even more in his association with Mr. Herrick, forever loved in France because of his attitude in the dark days of August and September, 1914, that Mr. Harding will in some form and the form does not signify, extend to France that guarantee which Mr. Wilson offered but the Senate failed to honor.

From the French point of view that guarantee was paid for in advance by France. French sacrifices on the Rhine, in the Sarre agreement, represent to the French mind the sacrifice of French security against new German attack and never would have been made had not President Wilson offered in exchange that Anglo-French-American agreement which has now shared the fate of the covenant of the League of Nations itself. French public opinion, the whole French people, look to Mr. Harding now, hopefully, but their hope is comprehended in the statement that France desires American support against new attacks, for which France paid President Wilson in advance.

One thing more France hopes passionately, namely, that in any new association of nations such as Mr. Harding may seek to establish and for which France in advance offers her heartiest support American policy, so far from joining with British in championing unrepentant Germany and Bolshevist Russia, will stand with France in insistence upon the integrity of the Treaty of Versailles so far as the German terms are concerned and equally with France against a recognition of the Red regime of Russia, which means for France the definitive loss of the milliards lent to Russia in past decades, the moneys of the peasants.

GERMANY HOPES WE MAY BECOME HER CHAMPION

As for Germany, for patent reasons she welcomes the Wilson defeat because it helps out the promise of ultimate American support against France, even against Britain. Germany at least hopes that we shall now proceed to lend our support to reducing the sums she has to pay for devastating France, that we shall become the German champion in the new association of nations, which Mr. Harding will advocate and in which she expects the admission denied her so far in the old league.

As for Italy and the minor Powers, one may question whether the American election will excite hopes or fears, to any extent. They know from recent experience that they cannot expect American aid in case of attack, they have discovered that only by their own force can they realise their national aspirations. While in the presence of force the Great Powers have so far been quiescent, Rumania has Bessarabia Poland her new eastern frontier, Greece eastern Thrace, in the face of American veto, of open or covert opposition from other Great Powers.

For the small Powers the League of Nations is already an exploded dream. As it was operated at Paris, this combination of Great Powers was unfriendly and even brutal in its dealings with the small nations, and on the Paris precedent they had little to hope from it in the future.

After all the real question raised by the election results has but two aspects, the British and the French.

At Paris we backed the British against the French and the British prevailed. When we came home a deadlock resulted. Both nations look eagerly to Mr. Harding in the hope he will break the deadlock in their favor, and if Mr. Harding chooses to intervene on behalf of either his intervention will be decisive.

But, as a last word, it must be transparent that neither Great Britain nor France is primarily interested in an association of nations to preserve world peace, but obviously and necessarily Britain seeks to preserve an Anglo-American association which at Paris dominated world affairs to British satisfaction, while France seeks to obtain a Franco-American understanding which shall preserve for France the slender rewards of her colossal sacrifices in the world war, now imperilled by British policy, and beyond that, if possible, an American guarantee of the Rhine barrier, for which she paid President Wilson in advance at Paris, only to see his promise rejected by his fellow-countrymen.

This amounts to saying that with the election returns in hand Europe is speculating as to whether President-elect Harding will prove pro-British, pro-French, pro-German. That he may prove pro-American is a consideration which so far only slightly disturbs European calculations.

Thus for President-elect Harding in 1921 as for President Wilson in 1918-19 the nominal, perhaps the actual dictatorship of Europe, and for that matter of the world, is to be attained, provided only he is prepared to pay his way by American guarantees, military, naval and financial, and on these terms his Association of Nations will enlist quite as much European support if something less than the same amount of transient enthusiasm as did the League of Nations, now in Mr. Harding's phrase "deceased."

A GOOD RESOLUTION
for
THE NEW YEAR

Well, it's been a pretty rotten year for most of us, what with Revolutions, Famine, Bad Trade—and EXCHANGE!

"'Nuff sed" about the latter—it's rather too painful a subject for most "Shanghailanders." It's enough to upset any man's digestion even to contemplate our present debilitated dollar. But, talking about Digestions, Debility and Dollars, why worry when the good old "dollar a dose" remedy is always at hand? It may not be able to raise the dollar but it can—*and does*—raise your spirits, improve your digestion and enable you to contemplate exchange fluctuations with stoical calm.

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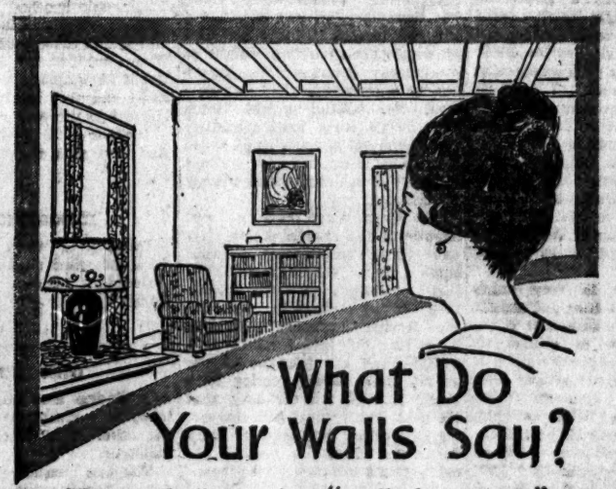

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WEATHER

The weather will improve and perhaps, clear up. Strong monson, all along our coast. Routh weather between the Loochoos and Japan.

Sunday's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday after Christmas. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 103; Lessons Isaiah xlii., Matt. i, 18-end; Smart in F; Anthem "In Thee is gladness" (C. V. Stanford). Hymns 165, 74, 280. Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 104; Stanford in B flat; Lessons Isaiah xliii., Acts 1; Hymns 522, 72, 175, 211; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 103; Lessons Isaiah xlii. Matt. i, 18-end; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns 165, 74, 322, 280; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday Jan. 2. Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—On Sunday the services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Thanksgiving Service New Year's Day at 11 o'clock. Sunday Service, Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock. Subject: "God." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

New Thought Center, No. 12 Nanking Road. (Kelly, Walsh Bldg., Top Floor).—Sunday Service, 11 to 12 a.m. Subject, "Joy of Completion." Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

Union Church.—Sunday, January 2, 1921. 11 a.m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "Experience and Experiment," Anthem "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" (Gounod). 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland M.A.; Subject "From Jerusalem to Jericho;" Anthem "See what love hath the Father (Mendelssohn).

Wastrels On The Stump

BY LOVAT FRASR
(*Daily Mail*)

CAPTAIN Frederick Guest, the Chief Whip of the Coalition, has written another manifesto to explain that the Government must go on squandering the money of the taxpayers because they do not know how to stop.

He need not worry. The time is assuredly coming when the Government will have no more money to waste. The banks and the investing public and the taxpayers will do the stopping, and they will do it involuntarily.

Captain Guest mentions my name in his screed, but as he does not traverse anything I have said we may let the allusion pass. He strikes me as being very much under-gunned anyway.

• • •

He also mentions a mysterious but unnamed writer in The Daily Mail who seems to have been denouncing the Civil Service Estimates. So have a good many other people, and no wonder. I had some difficulty in discovering who this "writer" was, but he turns out to be a gentleman named Mr. Robert S. Rutt, of Leyton, who declared in a letter to the Editor of The Daily Mail that "the Government employs ten individuals to do what one capable person would have to do in any successful business enterprise."

Captain Guest is very angry with Mr. Robert S. Rutt and attacks him roundly. He says that if the Government were to abolish all new offices and reduce the staffs of the old offices to the prewar level they would only save £20,000,000 annually. Observe how the war habit of thinking in hundreds of millions still clings to Ministers. Captan Guest evidently regards £20,000,000 as a mere bagatelle in these days of inflation; *yet in the year before the war the net cost of the whole British Army to the taxpaper was only* £28,000,000.

• • •

I was a little puzzled at first to know why Captain Guest suddenly appeared as a voice crying aloud in the wilderness of waste. The explanation has now been revealed.

The Prime Minister, with Captain Guest discreetly whispering into his ear, has decided that he will not have a general election, wherein I heartily agree with him, for no one wants one. The wholesale reconstruction of the Cabinet which was timed for October has been dropped like a hot potato. The Tory limpets stick, and refuse to be scraped off. Mr. Lloyd George cannot get rid of his Austen Chamberlains and his Walter Longs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will not even buy a pitch helmet and go to India, and is credited with vowing that even as a child at the "Zoo" he always hated riding on an elephant.

Yet something must be done, say the Coalition managers, to make a noise. They have therefore planned a great winter campaign of platform oratory. All the Coalition bigwigs have been ordered to pack their suit-cases and go forth on the stump. The fountains of the Great Deep of Downing Street are to be broken up. North and south and east and west, we are all to be submerged beneath floods of ineffable bosh.

"And when the band begins, to play its patriotic tunes,
Ye'll see that fame will gild the name of Slattery's Light Dragoons."

• • •

But there is that awkward matter of taxation and squandering to be overcome. It is not easy for the Coalition leaders to explain what wonderful fellows they are when they are taxing portions of the incomes of people with small means at the rate of 6s. in the £. Of all the foolish mistakes through which Mr. Chamberlain has landed his colleagues in a mess, undoubtedly his very worst blunder was when he swallowed the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission without stopping to think.

It is of no use to issue tables showing the "real effective rate of tax." They are not read. Men and women see that 6s. in the £ staring them in the face and most of them never get beyond it. Mr. Chamberlain unconsciously chose the most effective way of rubbing into the minds of large numbers of people the appalling weight of present-day taxation. The result will be a landslide at the next election. For politicians who think more about votes than anything else, the moral is never to be in too much of a hurry to adopt without reflection even the report of a Royal Commission.

The Government have no real answer to the charge of excessive expenditure universally brought against them. They have confessed that they cannot cut down, *because they don't know how to.* But with the foreign exchange tumbling down like dislodged boulders on a hillside, and the prospect of our export trade slowly coming to a standstill, and the certainty that the next Budget must be a staggering revelation, they have to make desperate efforts to regain the public confidence now denied them.

• • •

They have therefore resolved to bluff, and have chosen poor Captain Guest as their forerunner. You can almost see them pushing him forward and saying: "You go first." His recitative is a kind of overture before the curtain is rung up to disclose the chief performers joining in the Spendthrifts' Chorus.

Meanwhile there is to be no discussion in Parliament about Mesopotamia *until next session,* if Ministers can dodge it. Mr. Churchill says he has quite enough money to go on with, thank you. The Rolls-Royce cars are coming along very nicely, and our army, 170,000 strong, in the Middle East is not costing the taxpayers more than £50,000,000 a year, exclusive of the Persian Cossack Division, the South Persian Rifles, the Persian Gendarmerie, the Persian and other tribal levies, and a few more miscellaneous trifles of the kind.

If the Ministerial troupe, when it takes the road for a series of one-night stands, does not put up a better bluff than Captain Guest has done, I do not envy the "stars" the reception they are likely to encounter. Captain Guest says that "expenditure is determined by policy." Of course it is. "Are we," he cries in effect, "to make policy dependent upon expenditure?" *Most certainly. That is exactly what the critics of the Government demand.* They say, first, that in many respects the policy of the Government is recklessly and dangerously wrong; but

(Continued on Page 17)

HAIL 1921 !

A Happy New Year to everyone. May the end of it see you feeling younger. May your bank balance be bigger. May you and the rest of the world be at peace. May the clouds of trouble be dispelled in the sunshine of happiness.

• • •

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES AND SMILE

What! you're tired and broke and beaten?—
Why, you're rich—you've got the earth!
Yes, if you're a tramp in tatters,
While the blue sky bends above,
You've got nearly all that matters,
You've got God, and God Is Love.
—*Robert Service.*

• • •

So pack up your troubles and smile.

• • •

Nineteen-twenty-one! Three hundred and sixty-five days of it. And each day brings its opportunity. Three hundred and sixty-five chances. Three hundred and sixty-five opportunities of doing a good turn to someone. Hail 1921!

• • •

RESOLUTIONS

Edward Ezra. I won't buy more than one block of buildings a day.

Constant Reader. I won't write more than one letter to the papers a day.

Constantine. I won't be f'hunny any more.

The Miner. I won't strike for more wages more than once a day.

The Jap. I won't grab more than one piece of China each day.

The Bolshevik. I won't break more than one law a day.

Sun Yat-sen. I won't write to the North more than once a day.

The Race Club. I won't have more than one meeting each day.

The Slacker. I won't do nothing never.

The Capitalist. You will.

The Laborist. I won't.

Every Good Guy. I'll try and do some good turn everyday.

The Boy Scout. And so will I.

• • •

ABSOLUTELY THROUGH

Exit d'Annunzio! He has left the fighting lines. We all hope that he is back to writing lines.

D'Annunzio has had to go,
Perhaps he's aeroplaning,
To regions vexed—like Mexico,
Where subjects are complaining.
But if he would in this New Year
Make one good resolution—
To stick to verse—he'd bring good cheer
And thus gain absolution.

• • •

RESOLUTIONS

Domino. I won't write more than one column a day.

Constant Reader. Thank you, Domino.

• • •

A STORY THAT TELLS ITS OWN TALE

A cinema man stopped in the lobby of a theater at nine o'clock the other night to chat with the manager.

The two men soon got to arguing about the respective merits of the cinema and the legitimate theater.

"All this here talk about the films' superiority," the manager said finally, "makes me sick. The films ain't harmed me none. I'm doin' the best business I ever done."

Just then a little boy darted out of the auditorium. He was blubbering softly "Say, mister, gimme me money back, will yer?" he said to the manager. "I'm skeared, setting in there all alone."

• • •

I DON'T BLAME HER

Mrs. Lloyd George decided against using her title of "Dame" any more after the ominous error of a Welsh newspaper which made it "Dam Lloyd George."

• • •

THE GODS

Some of the London papers have been concerning themselves as to the derivation of the word "Gods" as applied to the galleryites in a theater. One correspondent, I think, has hit upon the right idea. He says that the topmost tier of the Colosseum at Rome was decorated with the statues of Pagan gods, and behind these the proletariat were admitted free of charge. It was from this proximity the playgoing "god" received his name.

As the Colosseum dates back to A. D. 72, I imagine there will be no earlier claimants to the title.

Chaos Of Bolshevism, Analysed, Shows Some Method In Soviet Rulers' Madness

Capt. McCullagh Tells Of Life In Moscow Under Severest Of Handicaps, How He Escaped From Russia And Eagerness Of Natives To Leave

The following narrative gives a vivid picture of life in Moscow behind the red curtain of Bolshevism. The writer, Captain Francis McCullagh, recently passed several months in that city, and by reason of his disguises and his ability to speak Russian fluently he was able to see things as they are. He was not personally "conducted" as are most visitors to Russia.

By Capt. FRANCIS McCULLAGH
(*New York Herald*)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—I do not propose to describe in detail my life in Moscow, as the reader probably will be more interested in hearing what I saw there.

At first I lived in the railway carriage in which I had come, and I found that other people were living there also. On these people I managed to "sponge" more or less successfully, but for some weeks I could not get anything to eat or drink till 6 o'clock in the evening. What this means I leave the reader to imagine. One can live without food for a long time if he lives quietly in a warm room and drinks plenty of water, but I, walked a great deal about Moscow in cold weather and with the streets knee-deep in snow and slush. Later on, when the snow melted, great pools of water made some of the principal thoroughfares almost impassable. In some places there were stepping stones or one could creep along close by the sides of the houses where there was a broken margin of dry land about an inch wide; and it was strange to see long queues of people waiting at such places till they could negotiate these dangerous crossings slowly and in single file.

SYSTEM OF FOOD CONTROL

As my one pair of boots was worn out I soon began to suffer from "trench foot," which I had never known when in the trenches. My hair grew long, I ceased to shave; I could not even wash every day; I was able to clean my boots only once during the course of a month; what wonder, then, that when I made myself known to Mr. North he shook his head very, very dubiously? He gave me money, however, and with this I was able to buy some food. For food could be had, though at very high prices. At several places near the Kremlin women sold a sort of rough porridge for 100 rubles a cup—equivalent to £10 in the old currency—and I used to stand in the street amid a crowd of famished derelicts who looked almost as disreputable as myself, eating out of a wooden porringer with the aid of a wooden spoon this "grateful and comforting" food. The porridge was kept in a large wooden bucket like what cattle are fed out of; and, being carefully covered, it was always warm though there was very little nourishment in it.

Tea made out of hot water and dried carrot scrapings was sold in many shops, and vegetable soup of a very poor quality could also be got. Workmen and their families were better off than I was, for their tickets entitled them to soup and black bread at the Soviet eating houses, which, being without documents of any kind, I could not enter. Nor could I buy bread in the Government bread stores, nor, in fact, anything at all, for I had no documents—not even a permit to live in Moscow, and was in fact an outlaw.

This system of food control places unprecedented power in the hands of the Government and makes all strangers visiting Russia absolutely dependent on the Soviet. There are no hotels save Governmental ones; and private families cannot receive guests, as they have no food for them. I cannot imagine how such an arrangement can ever work if intercourse is resumed between Soviet Russia and the outer world. Ambassadors will be dependent on the Bolshevik Government for food unless they get all their supplies from abroad, and foreign business men, tourists and newspaper correspondents will be in the same position.

I talked to all sorts of people, but found everybody intensely fatigued, suspicious and unwilling to discuss Bolshevism, the only exceptions being the paid Bolshevik officials, male and female, who number in Moscow 230,000 persons, against 100,000 workingmen. Those who were not officials only spoke of the lack of food and fuel and the innumerable difficulties of life; and they were all cowed and dispirited. I attended the French Church and found that I was the only male in the congregation, the others being a few frightened women. I spoke to the cure, a cultured and scholarly French gentleman with exquisite manners, but he could not be more guarded in his answers than if I had been a Commissar. He certainly looked on me, I think, as a Bolshevik agent provocateur.

POLISH CHURCHES CROWDED

The Polish churches not only in Moscow but all over Siberia were crowded with men as well as women; and I always felt better, physically and spiritually, after visiting them. They were calm asylums for the sane in a country which had gone mad. Even their severe Latin architecture and the plain Latin cross on the steeple were a relief after the twisted Oriental style, barbaric colors and distorted crosses of the "Orthodox" churches; while, on the other hand, the warm glow of life which pervaded them was an equally welcome contrast to the deathlike stillness of the "Reformed" chapels. They were mute but eloquent symbols of a greater and an older Internationale than Lenin's, of an institution which had witnessed the fall of the Roman Empire, which had survived the dreadful menace of Islam, which had seen many movements, madder even than Bolshevism, rise and rage for six or seven hundred years and then disappear so completely that the man in the street today does not know their very names.

I had visited many of those churches during the course of my journey and had found them open when the others were shut, had found the Catholic priest at his post when all other ministers of religion were fleeing or had fled. The red torrent had thundered down on them, the leaping spray had hidden them from sight and the raging waters had cut them off, but when I came back they still stood like the rock on which they are built. I thought of that tremendous prophecy which I had seen on the dome of St. Peter's: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

There was an indescribable comfort and reassurance in seeing exactly the same service as is to be seen in Ireland, Tyrol, Westminster, the Vatican, France, New York, Valparaiso, the islands of the Outer Hebrides and every part of the orbis terrarum. One heard in all these different places exactly the same Latin words, yet in each place the Church was no exotic, hothouse plant, but a national growth with its roots in the hearts of the people. Even in Russia the congregations were made up not only of Poles but of Lithuanians, Ukrainians, White Russians, French, Germans and Austrians.

FANTASTIC ACTIVITIES

Meeting once in Siberia a gentle young priest, who had remained behind to share the fortunes of his flock and knowing that Poles do not like to speak Russian when they can help it (though he turned out to be a Lithuanian) I addressed him in the best Latin I could muster, and I shall never forget how his eyes lit up with pleasure at hearing the sound of that tongue. Did it remind him of how Nero failed yesterday as Lenin will fail tomorrow?

To me these men represented European culture, Christian civilisation, and great in deed was the contrast between their scholarly discourse and the mad babble of the Bolsheviks into which I again had to plunge.

One Bolshevik journalist to whom I had an introduction I found occupying a big cold, untidy room in a vast house, which had once been divided up into flats inhabited by business people, but which was now in a state of decay. The journalist was ill in bed the first time I called, his room in incredible disorder and his wife out making speeches, but on my second visit he got up, made me some tea and talked volubly for hours.

He was an enthusiastic poet, with entirely new ideas about poetry. Another friend whom I made was a Bolshevik functionary of what is called the political department, who dabbled in a multitude of things. I once heard him lecture in a theater on an opera which was about to be produced before workmen who had never been to an opera before in their lives, his object being to make these workmen appreciate the music and the acting. He also lectured on literature, organised theatricals in factories and military barracks, taught muzjiks to write, wrote himself in the newspapers and painted the whole front of a Bolshevik bookshop with mad daubs of every possible color

This latter achievement he described as Futurism, but it seemed to me an attempt to epitomise on a surface twenty feet square all the camouflage color schemes devised for merchant steamers during the war. The sturdy, old fashioned house on which this atrocity was perpetrated looked as outlandish as a cow that had one horn painted black and the other sky blue, the tail green and the body in irregular patches of half a dozen different colors. I expressed no surprise, for since my entry into Bolshevik Russia I had quite lost the capacity for wonder.

The restless and chaotic activities of this enthusiastic are typical. All the intellectuals among the Russian Bolsheviks are in a state of such indescribable ferment and agitation that it is sometimes difficult to believe they are sane. They take nothing for granted. The wisdom of the ages is nothing to them. Everything that is old repels them; every fad and every novelty appeals to them.

If it were not for their lack of material they would be conducting the wildest experiments with regard to dress, cookery, clocks, town planning, music, furniture, architecture, street traffic and hundreds of other things. As it is they are trying to combine painting and music; they are teaching what they call Marxian arithmetic, art and metaphysics. They are so bursting with revolutionary ideas on everything that no book ever printed would be big enough to contain half the nonsense they told me. They seem to imagine that in a few years they can lift up the entire population to such an intellectual height that everybody will enjoy and appreciate Chopin, Rodin, Shakespeare, Æschylus and all the great artists of the world. They seriously maintain that by three years' desperately hard work any man of average ability can reach the intellectual standard of a finished university student.

FILLING UNIVERSITIES

"In his ten years of college life," they say, "a student does not spend more than six months in actual study. Why should not a workman make the same progress by crowding those six months of actual study into three years at a government university, where he will be free from all care?" And they put their theory into practice by filling the universities with elderly men, who merely impede the progress of the younger and more talented students, just as they impede the progress of dramatic art by filling the theaters with people who can never attain that high standard of taste which is confined to the small aristocracy of intellect.

All this is only part of the great camouflage and propaganda of the Reds, which is based on false principles and, on the whole, profoundly insincere. They profess to think that in education the acquisition of facts and the formation of taste and judgment is everything and the slow building up of character is nothing, a theory which is confuted by all human experience.

They told me of a simple Ural workman who learned to read only two years ago, and is now head of the Ministry of Mines; also of Budenny, their famous cavalry leader, who was a corporal under the old regime and would be a corporal still were it not for the revolution. These two, I replied, are naturally able men who would rise to the top under any liberal system of government. Under the obsolete and inefficient tyranny of the Czar they would have little chance; under a bourgeoise republic, presided over by Miliukov or Lvov, they and men like them from other political parties would have quite as good a chance. The things most admired in Bolshevism are, indeed, borrowed without acknowledgement from Czarist times and from the republic of Prince Lvov; and, two years ago, the pre-Bolshevik republican government broke down all those barriers of class privilege, for the destruction of which the Reds take all the credit. Lenin has, in fact, stolen the thunder of the revolution, but this must not lead us to describe that particular thunder as the voice of the devil when it is really the voice of the great Russian people. It was this mistake which ruined Kolchak and Denikin.

SEEK UTILITARIAN ENDS

I have several times pointed out that all the Red propagandists work extremely hard. I have attended Red dinners where some guests had not time even to sit down or take off their overcoats or fur caps while they wolfed their food from a plate, but I cannot say that I admire this feverish energy, especially in view of the ends to which it is being directed.

Despite the self-sacrifice and the idealism of the Bolsheviks those ends are thoroughly utilitarian. Even their literature, such as it is, strikes me as wholly utilitarian. The great street for bookshops was formerly the Kuznetsky Most, but all of these shops are now closed and guarded by soldiers, all books without exception, being national property. As there has been no time to sort out these books and place such of them as the Soviet approves of in the many popular libraries that have been opened, they litter the floor of these deserted shops in a disorderly pile which sometimes rises to the height of a man; and the circulation of books is now controlled as carefully as the circulation of dangerous drugs.

The Caliph who burned the great library of Alexandria said: "If they approve of the Koran they are unnecessary and ought to be destroyed; if they oppose the Koran they ought also to be destroyed." The Communists do not go quite so far as that, but the universal application of their principles with regard to literature would be almost as great a blow

(Continued on Page 18)

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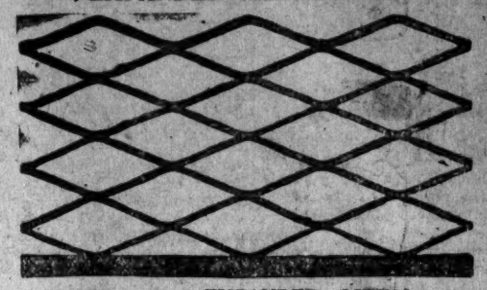

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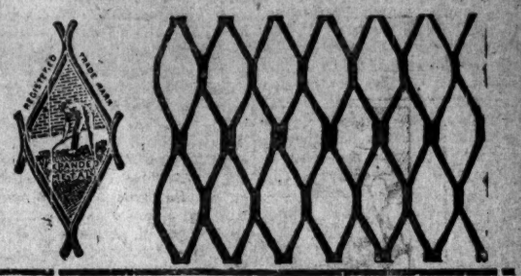

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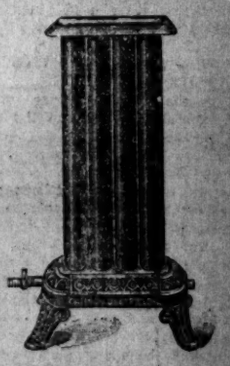

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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

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IV.—On "Program Music" And The "Tone Poem"

Nowadays everyone practises some branch of the art of music. Not the least backward is the Art of Listening, which is the special province of the vast number of people with musical tastes, but with no very great knowledge of technical complexities. It is with reference to the development of the art of listening that such articles as these are intended. I have several times tried to acknowledge my indebtedness to pioneers of the Musical Appreciation movement, and particularly to Mr. Percy Scholes' "Listener's Guide to Music" which aims to give the *irreducible minimum* of knowledge necessary for the plain man to practise successfully his own particular branch of the musical art.

* * *

When we come to the modern Tone Poem and program music generally, with which we are at the moment concerned, it is too often assumed that knowledge of earlier forms, such as the sonata and symphony, fugue and variations is useless. This is a very great mistake; for in listening to what is called "transformation of themes," that is, the method pursued in the Tone Poem and Symphonic Poem, the complexities are seen to be but highly imaginative extensions of the methods used by the older composers in their "Development" sections of movements in Sonata Form. There is nowhere any living form that has not grown out of preceding forms, but only a new freedom and greater organic unity. It is therefore very questionable whether the hearer who can make nothing of a sonata or a set of Brahms Variations is getting his money's worth when listening to a modern Tone Poem.

* * *

To proceed with Program Music in its modern aspects, Tchaikovsky's definition was as follows:

"In the narrower sense this word signifies such symphonic music, or such instrumental music generally, as illustrates a definite subject placed before the public in a program."

He added:

"I find that the inspiration of the composer can be of two kinds: subjective and objective. In the former case the personal feelings of joy and sorrow are expressed in the music, similarly as with the lyric poet, who, so to speak, pours out his soul in poems. Here the program is not only unnecessary, but impossible. On the other hand, when the musician has been reading a poetic work or is inflamed at the sight of a beautiful landscape he is moved by enthusiasm to characterise the subject that fills him with ecstasy. In this case a program is indispensable."

He goes on to say that, in his judgment, it is a pity that Beethoven did not provide a "Program" to certain of his piano sonatas. Beethoven made the statement to one of his friends that in composing he had always a mental picture before him. Wagner said that he could not write two bars of music without such a picture in his mind. This last was most likely true of Wagner, but Beethoven's statement should be read in conjunction with his own canon prefixed to the most "programmatic" of all his symphonies—the *Pastoral*—"More expression of feeling than painting."

* * *

Evidently, when we think of Tchaikovsky's "objective" inspiration, the forms of Program Music will differ in their main lines from those of, say, the Sonata or Symphony. A composer cannot always illustrate an historical event, or give a musical reproduction of the emotion aroused by a great picture, or by a scene of nature, and at the same time tie himself down to a form consisting of three or four set movements, nor can he confine himself to the two or three definite "subjects" of an "Exposition," worked out in a "Development," and re-stated in a "Recapitulation." Modern large orchestral works take the shape of the "Tone Poem" or "Symphonic Poem" instead of the symphony, with a more fluid scheme than the symphony "Form," so that the stream of music may follow the action of the passing event, or the flow of emotions aroused by the picture, or the scene of nature.

* * *

Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner all had formal principles which they adopted to this end. Berlioz adopted what he called the *idee fixe*, a melody representative of a person, re-appearing in changed shape throughout the piece. The personality of Harold is thus pictured in his *Harold in Italy*. Liszt goes a step further in subtlety by employing a number of themes representing outstanding *characteristics* of a personality.

In the *Faust* Symphony, for instance, he has themes portraying brooding inquiry, struggling aspirations, longing, triumphant enthusiasm, and so forth. He has Faust themes, Margaret themes, and by their "transformation" he shows the play of one character on another, the gradual changes effected and the culmination of the tragedy. This scheme of Liszt's will be seen to be akin to the Wagnerian 'Leitmotiv' (leading theme), and many of Wagner's Preludes and great parts of the Music Dramas may be considered as Symphonic poems *with action and scenery*.

The alliance of music with imaginative literature is seen to be a feature of modern developments in the art, and a knowledge of the 'literary' basis of the music does not replace a knowledge of the old thematic development, but even greater demands on the hearer are made, for he must not only be acquainted with the "program" and imagine its unfolding, but in order to do this he must unravel the threads of many interwoven themes and recognise them subconsciously in countless disguises and through innumerable transformations.

* * *

It is obvious that for the technical ability to shape and reshape their musical material so as to reflect the ever-changing play of emotions in a Symphonic poem the composers of today are indebted to the earlier composers who practised such re-shaping of material in the Air and Variations, in the "episodes" of the Fugue, and in the "Development" of works in Sonata Form. We come back then, to our opening contention that there is nothing so helpful in the understanding of modern "program" works as a generous acquaintance with the earlier forms of "absolute" music, and constant practice in the art of listening to the "classics." We may learn, too, to regard the classics as our text-books and guides, and cease to imagine that the term can be used as an expression of contempt merely because the mode is not that of today.

* * *

Without such training in listening, the hearer of a modern Tone Poem or Symphonic Poem is probably best advised to read the literary helps offered and then to give himself up to any vague imaginings of which his poetical soul is capable. It is still a question whether he can get his money's worth, however, and if in his spare moments he will learn to detach themes and tunes from Bach's organ and piano fugues and from the sonatas of the classical writers he will not only get over his ill-judged distaste for these monumental works, but will have learned a good deal that will help him in the hearing of his beloved moderns. One-sidedness in a composer is bad enough, although to some extent inevitable; in a hearer it is merely a crippling of artistic faculties.

More often than not too, your one-sided listener is the unconscious victim of a boom that is being worked up for the benefit of some little coterie. The artistic temper is very prone to these booms. At worst it is merely a change of fashion like the cut of a coat, an outburst of revolutionary spirit or a reaction to classicism. At best it grows out of a sense that somebody—ancient or modern—is not attracting the attention his work merits, and there are few things more reckless of consequences than the sense of outraged justice.

Let us be Quixotic, but also let us be catholic. Here is the higher mission of the concert-goer, and the supporter and patron of art. Now and again his swan turns out to be a goose, but the artistic sense of a goose would not appreciate the difference. And that is our look-out.

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Wastrels On The Stump

(Continued from Page 16)

that even if there was a good case for the policy of keeping garrisons totalling 170,000 men in Oriental countries outside the Empire, *it becomes a policy of madness when we cannot afford the* £50,000,000 *a year.*

There is no sense in a policy which bleeds our industries of the capital needed for development, and thereby throws large numbers out of work, in order that we may go with bombs in one hand and drain-pipes in the other to Arabs and Persians and Kurds and similar peoples who snipe at our troops by way of thanks.

* * *

The same principle will eventually have to be applied to our outlay on education. It would, no doubt, be very nice if every boy in the land could go to Eton. It would also give a useful fillip to the hat industry, which has fallen on evil days. I have seen the cry "Public Schools for All" raised somewhere lately. If policy is to have no relation to expenditure, Mr. Fisher might buy back the Slough Motor Depot from Sir Percival Perry and extend Eton over Montem Hill and on towards the Chilterns. The Hall Barn estate could be requisitioned and turned into new and more glorious playingfields, and then, in pursuance of tradition, Mr. Churchill would find himself able to win more battles than he has ever dreamed of, while the Government would sweep the country with the cry "Every Boy an Etonian."

Of course this admirable device, which I present to the Government, would send the education rate soaring like a star-shell. According to Captain Guest, who is the most artless protagonist of extravagance who has ever come before a tax-ridden public, this would not matter. Policy is now divorced from financial considerations. *But it does matter*, and there is a great deal more in our new educational expenditure than the raising of the salaries of underpaid teachers.

I would advise Captain Guest to look into the method under which co-opted members are appointed on the local education authorities. These co-opted members are supposed to be educational experts. Too often they are simply educational cranks. It is these people, with their fads and their foolish disregard of finance, who are to a considerable extent responsible for the swift growth in educational expenditure. They are fanatically eager for all sorts of experiments, and the rate-levying authority simply has to foot the bill.

In Germany the Government is closing its secondary schools wholesale fashion. They are also about to close several of their universities. Why. *Because the taxpapers cannot find the money to keep them going. If our educational expenditure continues to be piled up without regard to the ability of the country to pay, it may eventually be in like case.* In education, in our wild crusades in distant lands, in the swollen ranks of our bureaucracy, the time is coming when we must cut our coat according to our cloth.

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Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow		12.30				
Kobe, Y'hama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe.	Colombia			A 14.00	..	..	
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Yingchow	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Walshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Chungking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Walshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Colombia	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW.							
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Atsuta Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong	Nanking	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila Direct	E. of Asia	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila and Hongkong ..	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Havre Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong	do		9.30				
Hongkong and Canton....	Nanking	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Monday, January 3.							
U.S.A. via Seattle	*W. Cactus	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Siberia Maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	do		12.00				11.30
Hongkong	Szechuen	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton ...	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Ichang	21.00	17.00				21.00
Amoy	Chinkiang	21.00	17.00				21.00
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Siberia M.			11.00			10.00
Foochow	Ningshin	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Tuesday January 4.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Europe	Katori Maru	15.30					15.00
Hongkong	Chekiang		17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia..	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, January 5.							
Hongkong and Canton ...	Chekiang	c7.00					
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning		17.00	..	..	..	..
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Chaos Of Bolshevism, Analysed, Shows Some Method In Soviet Rulers' Madness

(Continued from Page 16)

to civilisation as was the triumph of the Mohammedans in the territories of Byzantium.

They encourage the study of classical literature, but on all the distinctively religious literature produced by Christianity they wage merciless war. They have seized not only the great ecclesiastical libraries, but even the humblest collections of religious books in country rectories and schools, and so long as the Bolsheviks rule in Russia these books will never be reprinted. They have no use for the Bible, Dante, Milton or Bunyan; but their hostility toward modern writers who treat social problems from a Christian point of view is very marked. Practically the only books which they print are Marxian or non-Christian books. So far they only had time to publish a small number of pamphlets treating the history of Russia, Germany, France, England and Ireland from the Socialist standpoint, but it is their fixed intention to deal as soon as possible with all human history from this standpoint. The result has, up to the present, been disappointing, as their brochures are very inaccurate and one sided, but if they remain in power long enough their literary output will certainly have the merit of originality.

The idea, for example, of writing the history of England entirely from the socialist workingman's point of views is distinctly new, but the writer will be terribly handicapped by the dullness of the subject. He will have to confine himself to Jack Cade, the Chartists and the modern labor movement, and to draw most of the material for the early part of his work from very hostile sources. Of modern material he will find plenty, but for the general reader it will be insufferably tedious and can never be fashioned into a work of art. It will have the aridity of the dryest Blue Book on the remuneration of the factory workers; it will be filled with technical terms unknown to the general public and with Socialist jargon; it will have to be anti-national, so that, for example, the economic changes which took place here in the fourteenth century must be considered in the light of similar European phenomena; it will have to oppose, depreciate or ignore all the pomp and circumstance of war, kingship, ecclesiastical life and feudalism.

Such literature will become the literature of specialists to the same extent as advanced technical treatises on surgery, engineering, weaving, hydrodynamics, or ichthyology, and "the man in the street"—if Socialism allows him to exist—will take no interest in it.

Before the Reformation there existed a distinct Catholic tone in English literature, after the Reformation there was an equally distinct anti-Catholic tone, and in modern times there has been a sceptical tone. But at all these periods the social system was generally accepted. Bolshevism will, however, make an entirely new departure, for it will be fanatically anti-Christian, pro-communist, anti-national and materialist.

MIXTURE OF THEORIES

It will tend to ignore all history previous to October, 1917 when the Bolshevist Government was established; hence its present craze for publishing all the forecasts of a future Utopia that have been made from the time of Sir Thomas More to the time of H. G. Wells. Communist literature at the present moment is consequently a strange mixture of fierce propaganda, wild theory and heavy slabs of materialistic facts; though, indeed, these so-called facts are falser and more misleading than either the propaganda or the theories.

The only outlet to imagination lies in descriptions of the future but even these descriptions must make the future socialistic; and with a very few exceptions all the writers who have tried so often since the dawn of history to lift the veil which conceals the future have failed lamentably. Practically all human literature deals with the present and the past; when literature tries to describe the future it at once ceases to be human and ceases to be literature; and all the pictures which the Bolsheviks have so far given us of a future world constructed on the design of Lenin are so depressing that nobody would like to read about such a world, much less to live in it.

In literature, however, as in everything else, the Communists are inconsistent, for nearly all the plays and operas which they perform belong to what they would call the old world era and deal sympathetically with princes, pilgrims, monks, soldiers, saints, nuns, faithful retainers and other classes which the Reds have sworn to sweep out of existence.

Sometimes, in Bolshevist opera houses, while watching the disguised Duke making love to the woodman's daughter, I wondered how the Communist audience could, if they were sincere, stand all this reactionary propaganda. They say that they will in the course of time evolve a Communist drama of their own; but can they? Their theories are so opposed to human nature that they never will be able to weave them into drama or into any form of great literature. The elimination from life of patriotism and the supernatural leaves a very shrivelled and unsightly skeleton behind.

Before leaving the subject of Bolshevik literature I should like to say that in some respects the clean sweep which the Bolsheviks have made of books and documents seems to be a wholesome and necessary clearance similar to that made by nature herself in expelling noxious matter from the human system. A mass of sycophantic and useless books had been published under the old regime in Russia about Czars and Grand Dukes, while the accumulation of bureaucratic, military and "religious" propaganda was enough to stifle the energies of any race.

Some of us in this country can sympathise with the organisers of this holocaust when we contemplate our goodly collection of interminable lucubrations and insincere memoirs of tenth rate politicians and administrators, not to speak of our endless volumes by "Persons of Quality," old club gossips and hangers on of the court, the aristocracy and the bureaucracy. But by far the greatest quantity of "literary," rubbish has, of course, been produced by the people themselves or manufactured wholesale for them by writers and publishers who believe in catering to the popular taste.

The Bolsheviks have not gone as far in this work of destruction as has been represented. They have not, for instance, thrown Chekhov or any of the other Russian classics into the bonfire; and, in fact, none of the authors whom I saw waiting their turn at the incinerator brought a tear to my eye. Nor had I much sympathy with most of the defunct newspapers, despite the gigantic circulation which some of them had attained before the Revolution. They emphasised the crimes and the trivialities of life to such an extent that their continuance not only involved a prodigious waste of good paper but would have been a positive evil to the community.

To pass from the newspapers to the official documents of the old regime, the accumulation of the latter in Petrograd and Moscow is so great that it would take a Gibbon all his life to deal with it; and it is on the whole of such little historical value that even the most reverent archaeologist cannot help seeing that there is something to be said, after all, for the incendiary and the iconoclast.

When one considers the length of time which the bureaucracy have ruled Russia and the voluminous reports which they have always been in the habit of writing, and the large proportion of those reports which are perfectly useless, one can realise the clog of printed paper which finally contributed toward bringing the governmental machine to a standstill.

The papers relating to decorations alone constitute a formidable collection, and not a single one of them is of the slightest value to the nation. Such a deluge of decorations rained down during the war (but not always with the impartiality of that rain which falleth both on the just and the unjust) that many officers had no room for any more orders on the breasts of their tunics, and would, had they worn all their decorations at once, have presented simply a ludicrous appearance.

It was a veritable reductio ad absurdum of system, and the congestion in this direction, typical of the way of the congestion in every other direction, was so great as to indicate an imminent explosion of some kind. On one of his visits to the front the Czar brought with him a bag containing 1,000 George's Crosses, and one of the recipients, who was not a soldier, told me that he had got his for looking over the parapet of a fire trench! When, after spending a year among Kolchak's over decorated staff officers, I suddenly found myself among Red officers without any decorations at all, I felt that the revolutionary explosion had, after all, something to recommend it.

Even the papers relating to the imperial family and the Foreign Office are so numerous and of such little interest that most of them probably will be destroyed. Mr. Florinsky, one of the old diplomatists, who has returned to Moscow, has been intrusted with the task of selecting such of those papers as will serve to discredit the Romanoffs and the foreign royalties with whom they corresponded, but it is doubtful if anything sensational will be discovered, for the Romanoff letters simply disclose that the writers' small minds were occupied in great times by trivialities.

In 1905 a clever revolutionary published a volume containing the public speeches of Nicholas the Second—only that and nothing more—but those speeches were so unalterably vapid that the book was suppressed as a seditious publication. The letters of the Czar and Czarina will, if published, convey a similar impression.

I might remark, parentheticallly, that it would not be a bad idea of other Governments to make a periodical bonfire of their *paperasse* after a committee of experts has summarised all the useful information which they contain, for if this is not done the "future historian" who is so often spoken of will be smothered in a superabundance of material.

NO PRIVATE ADVERTISING

Closely asociated with the destruction of the independent newspaper is the annihilation of all private advertising. The railway stations and the public boardings are no longer covered with the mendacious posters of soapmakers and patent medicine quacks, the landscape is not disfigured by the blatant praise of foods which cause dyspepsia and pills which cure it, and the newspapers contain not a single advertisement.

In like manner the theaters are made to confine themselves to the production of masterpieces of the past of artistic and promising work of the present. I was surprised to see the streets of Omsk and Ekaterinburg placarded with announcements regarding the production of works by Moliere and Shakespeare; and one of the Bolshevik officials in Moscow commissioned me to send him a number of Ben Jonson's plays which had not yet been produced in Russia.

Shakespeare is popular, and Shakespearian plays which have not been produced in England since the time of Queen Elizabeth are now to be seen on the stage in Moscow. Nearly all the beautiful Russian operas, excepting, of course, "A Life for the Czar," are still produced by good companies and before crowded houses.

It is necessarily difficult to get the actors to speak frankly about their present audiences, but I have been told by one of themselves that they are dissatisfied, that they feel their shaggy audience does not always understand or appreciate them as the old audience did.

Having seen both the old playgoer and the new, I am convinced that this is true. Formerly there was the nicest appreciation on the part of the public; at present there is a noticeable lack of understanding. Some provincial delegates with whom I sat during the progress of a delicate and artistic operette reminded me of cows looking at a railway train. The natural effect is a general lowering of the artistic standard save in plays of common life or low life like those of Gorky and Gogol, when the audience is keenly appreciative and the actors as good as ever they were.

All these sweeping changes are based on the Bolshevik theory that the Russian public is a child which must be educated by a handful of talented men, and I must admit that Lunacharsky, their Commissar of Fine Arts, is a very cultured and artistic official of liberal and unerring taste. He holds that if left to themselves the public would tend toward circuses, buffoonery, sloppy sentimentality and bad farce; that their taste must therefore be cultivated and directed in the right direction by men like himself, and that a few years of this wise dictatorship will make them prefer "Hamlet" to "The Girl Who Took the Wrong Turning." Part of this process of artistic education consists in the elimination of bad plays, which are simply not allowed to appear.

Lunacharsky believes that he can, by this procedure, lift up the whole Russian people in the course of time to the artistic level of the small, select minority which guides dramatic taste in every country and has always done so. But all he can do is to substitute one critical minority for another, though I admit that he will greatly raise the artistic standard of the masses, as there is at the present moment a positive craze for dramatic excellence and the study of dramatic masterpieces all over Russia and even in the ranks of the Red army. The dramatic and musical performances given by the Russian soldiers are so much superior to those generally given by our own troops that one wonders sometimes if, in this particular matter, the Bolsheviks are not right and we wrong.

Undoubtedly the Bolsheviks are wrong, however, in making use of literature and art, as they are doing, in order to teach Communism. If they have swept away a frivolous press, they have replaced it by a press which is worse than frivolous. If they have prohibited the production of stupid films in the cinemas, they have produced films preaching an intense class hatred which makes Russia a center of infection for the next half century.

GLORIFY ASSASSIN

One film produced in Ekaterinburg glorified the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was represented as sweltering in his blood while the murderer, who was exhibited as a model for all good boys to imitate, stood by with another bomb which he was preparing to throw.

If they have burned the innumerable and tiresome records of the old bureaucracy they are replacing these records very fast by the wholesale manufacture of Socialist records which are far worse in every way and which will be likewise consigned to the flames by whatever Government succeeds the Reds. If they have made a clean sweep of Byzantine theology, they have replaced it by a Marxian literature which will have an equally petrifying effect on the Russian mind.

Of my own personal adventures there is little to be said save that, curiously enough, they ended on a cheerful and even comic note.

After a short but terrible experience in the dungeons of the Bolshevik Inquisition I applied for permission to leave Russia with the British refugees, who were due to leave under the Litvinov-O'Grady agreement for the exchange of prisoners, and this permission was granted.

I could have remained as a correspondent, visited Petrograd, the south and the Polish front, and accumulated a mass of material about Red Russia, but there was danger in carrying out that program. The fact that I was an officer might leak out at Krasnoyarsk or at Moscow, might be disclosed by treacherous interpreters who had been attached to us, by military documents which had been captured or simply by reference to the British army list. Even if it did not leak out, the Bolsheviks, who were anxious that I should stay and willing to make it worth my while to stay, would certainly try to cut off my retreat and place me entirely at their mercy by publishing something which I had not said or garbling something which I had said with the result that, owing to my inability to contradict this, and to the British Government's intense suspicion of everything Bolshevik, I might be refused admittance into England.

Those who are inclined to doubt all this do not know the Bolsheviks and do not know the morbid tension which Bolshevism has produced outside Russia, and of which I had a most unpleasant personal experience as soon as I crossed the Finnish frontier.

I always told the Reds that it was absolutely necessary for me to go home, since (as I put it) everything I wrote from Russia would be regarded in England as having been written under duress. At the same time I always made it clear to them that I was no Socialist, that I did not believe their experiment would succeed, and that when I returned to England I would put down everything without fear or favor, what told against them as well as what told for them.

CAN DENOUNCE ANYBODY

Their answer to this was characteristic. They said in effect:

"Russia is the only country in the world where you can write with perfect freedom. Here you can denounce King George, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, the Pope, John D. Rockefeller and all the generals, cabinet ministers, clergymen, capitalists, congressmen and trust magnates that you can think of. There is no limit to the violence of the language you can use against them, and no matter what mismanagement, fraud and debauchery you accuse them of, you need fear no action for libel here. What greater freedom do you want? You can never do that in England. You could never publish in England anything that tells in favor of Bolshevism, no matter how true it be and no matter what denunciations of Bolshevism you publish along with it."

My answer to that is the foregoing narrative, in which absolutely everything is published, and in the composition of which no suggestion has been made to me to omit or alter a single word. That is what I call freedom.

The last days spent in Moscow by the British party were enlivened by the efforts of certain young Russian ladies to get married to the fugitives, so that they themselves could leave as British subjects, for it is as difficult for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a Russian "citizen" to leave Russia. Most of the British officer-prisoners, married and unmarried, could have brought out with them charming Russian brides of good family and in some cases with ample fortunes awaiting them outside in Paris or London banks; and I do not think that, since the Rape of the Sabines, soldiers have ever had such an embarrassing abundance of youth and beauty to choose from.

The officers resisted heroically, though perhaps some of them, demobilised and out of work, now regret that *gran rifiuto;* but, alas! some of the civilians fell. It was not a serious matter, however, for the unions were contracted in accordance with the Soviet marriage law (which is anything but serious and has no legal validity outside Russia), and were only nominal unless the parties wish to supplement them by a regular marriage on the other side of the frontier.

Some amusing situations arose in consequence of these marriages. One aristocratic lady who had "married" an English youth of half her age dropped him and the name he had given her as soon as she got aboard the boat for England; another English bridegroom had, on the contrary, considerable difficulty in getting disentagnled from his Muscovite "bride." But no English wife need be in the least uneasy. The whole masquerade was as innocent and delightful as a dance, and in the gay jangling of marriage bells, mixed with the silvery laughter of Russian girls, I read a prophecy of a day when the masculine energy of the English-speaking peoples will combine on equal terms with the delicate genius of the Slav to reorganise a shattered world and to save our Christian civilisation.

Up to this time an ice-bound sea, void of life, had stretched away like a Siberian steppe to the horizon, but now the mighty waters had burst their chains and the humble craft of the fishermen went freely to and fro on their rippling surface. I thanked God for the passing away of that dreadful season, which I had often thought would be my last, and I prayed that the great Russian people might soon be freed in like manner from the frozen, life destroying immobility of Communism.

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Town Engulfed When Temblors Shake Kansu; Graphic Story Of Tragedy

Corrlespondent Tells Of Desolation Following Disaster; Selection Of Moslem As Tuchun Arouses Populace

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Pingliang, Kansu, Dec. 17.—Awful destruction and loss of life has resulted from an earthquake which shook this part of the country last night. The temuiors are continuing.

One city telegraphed that four hundred families had been wiped out last night in Pinchow, Shensi. Another place above here had been swallowed up by the earth with a great loss of life. In a city two days northwest of here it was telegraphed that the buildings on a large piece of property just being settled between the proprietor and missionaries for a mission station had collapsed. But the caretaker and his wife were unhurt. Some rumor, too, that the soldiers in Lanchow had mutinied, therefore the lack of communication with that city.

About 7.25 last night we were nearly thrown off our feet by a very strong and severe explosion and quaking. We thought that the arsenal had been blown up, but quickly discovered that it was an earthquake. This first shock lasted exactly seven minutes. The noise was terrific, as if the heavens had let loose all the thunderings they had. Houses and walls rocked to and fro, with the ultimate consequence that many of them crashed to the ground.

Just across the street we ran over to see a house which had thus fallen. Two women, were just in the process of extricating themselves from all the debris which had accumulated around and upon top of them. They came out unscrathed, but lost their home.

It was very cold last night, too. We had to remain outdoors for a long time as the quakes continued and we were afraid lest the walls of our houses should come down upon us. We did not go to sleep, to be sure. Between 7.25 last night and 6.30 this morning thirty-five distinct shocks were felt, though there must have been a continuous quaking.

This forenoon several more were felt, and just a few minutes ago, 4 p.m., a couple more were felt.

SOLDIERS ARE KILLED

This morning the writer went through the city to try and ascertain the damage done to life and property. So far we have got knowledge of seventeen deaths within the city.

At the north gate of the city wall four soldiers on guard duty had their guard house fall upon them with the result that they have been swept into eternity. Rescuers found them dead.

On the main street a little girl was killed outright, having a roof of tiles fall on her.

People are out in their best clothes today walking the streets and talking about the awful shock. One old man said that the last big quake they had here was in Kuanghsu liu nien, but it was nothing like this one.

Temples have also been razed.

The city wall parapets have been reduced by many hundreds, and they were practically new. Large cracks have been made in the walls of our buildings, and every chimney is down.

A lady missionary narrowly escaped possible death by falling just a few feet away from a brick wall which came down with its tons of brick and mortar. If she had not accidently (Providentially?) fallen there she would have been right under that wall.

We saw several instances of Providential intervention last night which otherwise would have been fatal. Just about five to ten li north of here four to five hundred caves collapsed with their hundreds, perhaps thousands, of occupants. The death toll must be very great when all the figures come in from the towns and hamlets of this district. The people say that the city itself suffered the least, and we believe it.

Three li west of here one whole side of an elevation fell over.

NEW MATCH FACTORY

I should like to mention here, perhaps for the encouragement of many officials who are trying their best to improve the communities over which they have the jurisdiction, that last week, on returning home from an itineration, we had the great pleasure to meet with a magistrate of a city who is very progressive and who has the people's interests and enlightenment at heart. He is the Mandarin of Tsingningchow. He is well liked by the people. He has erected quite a large match factory which gives employment to over two thousand people within and without the city. The matches made there are of much better quality than of those which come from below. He had the pleasure to take several photos of this plant. The room in which the women and children work has a floor which is a huge kang. This is heated from below, and we are sure that they could not have it as warm in their own homes. They all looked so contented and happy, because of the privilege to earn a few cash.

A public reading room has been erected on the premises of the match plant in which are all the latest magazines and many good books. All in Chinese, of course. The walls of this room are profusely decorated with pictures of astronomical, industrial, geographical, historical, civil, physical and other kinds of subjects. There is no excuse for the people. If they want to get information they can have it.

A very beautiful and large kindergarten of three buildings is another one of his doings. He has installed several hundred dollars worth of different kinds of foreign toys of locomotives, cars, flying-machines, boats, etc. etc., for the youngsters to look at. Even the games are several shelves full.

He gives demonstrations and lectures every day. I believe it is the first and only kindergarten in this province.

His girls' school is another great boon for the city and district. He was very proud of his work, and he has a right to be. He took about four hours to show us all round these above mentioned places. Personally, we believe he is a humble man. May he continue to progress as the days come. What he needs is some more encouragement. He has been magistrate of that city only three years. The streets of the city are very clean, and have gutters! We don't see many water gutters in this land, at least here in the interior of the country.

OBJECT TO MOSLEM

There has been quite some excitement about the proposed change of Tuchun. When Peking announced its appointment of Ma Fu-hsiang, a Mohammedan, as the next Tuchun, a great stir was seen and heard in the different military camps around here. The people and officials do not want any Moslem to rule over them, and have sworn that they will fight Peking, if it insists on this Mohammedan's being the next Governor.

This city is full of soldiers who have come up from the cities below here. The Commander-in-chief of Eastern Kansu has his headquarters here, and is at the present time having consultations with his subordinates and staff. The people seem to want him as the next Tuchun, but he does not aspire to that position. He is also well liked by the people because of having kept the brigands from here.

There is something in the air, that we all know, but how things will develop one does not know. Every important city and town between here and Lanchow is occupied by soldiers. The inns are full of them, but when we were travelling they were very kind and accommodating to us.

ROBBERS DISPERSED

In Hueiningsien, five days west of here, the people were in a great excitement when we were there. A band of robbers, about 2,000 strong had surrounded the city the night before we came there. It is said that they are only farmers, not soldiers, who would like to retaliate against the officials for squeezing them. It is also said by some officials whom we met, that they (the farmers) want the monarchy restored again. Every family in that city had to send a man on the wall during the days that the robbers were in their vicinity. Everybody was searched when entering the city. We were not bothered, though. The soldiers seem to have dispersed these robbers, who belong to the Ko-laohuei (Elder Brother Society), a very strong secret organisation in this old province.

We have seen hundreds of Russians, and some Japanese, on the roads coming down from Sinkiang province, evidently defeated by the Bolsheviki over the Chinese border.

The harvests in this province have been the best in many years. In Hueining we paid thirty cash for a kin of flour. In Sianfu, Shensi, we hear that flour is as high as one hundred and fifty cash per kin. Here it is sixty. Other places range from forty to sixty. Hard coal is now selling for twelve cash per kin, though it is expected to go down to nine or ten before the New year.

Recent Portrait Of Wife Of Duke Of Athol

A recent portrait of the Duchess of Athol, wife of the Duke of Athol, head of the Clan Murray, of Scotland. The Duke, who succeeded to the title in 1917, served as a Brigadier-General commanding the Scottish horse brigade in the late war. The Duchess of Athol is the daughter of Sir James Ramsay, of Banff. For three months of the year the Duke is enpowered to hold Royal Court in Scotland the same as the King.

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All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association

Winding About London Queues

Wayfaring Impressions of the Nightly Line Before British Playhouses

BY LOUIS GOLDING

(*Boston Transcript*)

Japhet is a dramatic critic, and is aware of it to the last hair of his insurgent eyebrows. He magnificently realises that author, backer, producer, advertisement manager, principal girl even, are but cut for his ruminant jaws. It is for this reason that his first-night costume is as egregiously matutinal as he can make it, without, that is, actually leaving a surf of shaving soap to rim the hair above his ears. You can never fail to perceive Japhet, says The Manchester Guardian, in a peculiarly palpable stall, towering from all that suave decency like a hairy thistle from a bed of tulips. Conversely it is his delight to assume meticulous evening dress on the occasions that he visits the theater for his own pleasure rather than the world's profit, upon which occasions, he affirms, the equalising effect of that costume is positively so Procrustean that only by taking up his stand in the pit or gallery queue can he be assured of the attention his royal virtues deserve.

I feebly admit that it is primarily necessity rather than choice that relegates me to the long-suffering queue whenever I, for my part, attend upon Thespis. And yet I question whether, even if my lot were more fortunately cast, I should not still prefer the dizzy chances of the queue to all that flamboyant monotony of the stalls. Consider the contrast between the befeathered, the pearl-breast-pinned queues at the Lyceum and the owl-eyed gentlemen that study the score of "Parsifal" until such time as Sir Thomas Beecham shall throw open his doors. Consider the sallow typists from Balham musing outside the Pavilion door how Delysia is overrated, of the abandoned ecstasy with which they will flood her stage when, from the bleak unknown, suddenly a hawk-beaked manager raises them to that, ah, to that sweet eminence.

But, let me confess it, it is not my actual companions in the queue that absorb me so much as that strange fellowship of entertainers that float from theater to theater to hasten our slow-footed hours. I make the further confession that on many occasions the al fresco performers without the theater doors have intrigued me far more than the conventional entertainers within. In the first place, of course, they take their labors far more seriously, they are not mere amateurs. To them entertainment is an austere vocation, not an amiable pastime. They have not been elected to their dignity because their teeth will advertise so well the All-In Tooth-Paste or because they were fives champion at Marlboro or because their brother-in-law is in the trade. How else could they be induced to venture, blackened, and in motley, through the scoffing streets; to hazard the London weathers; to outstare with no visible discomfort the policeman's hauteur?

The infinite variety of type and achievement that they present! Who, saving the poor exiles to stalls and dress circle, does not hail with delight the nigger-minstrel descending, like the god in the machine, somewhere from the impassive clouds, to demand "Ev'rybody 'appy"—the first vowel a prolonged scream? But when the rattle of his bone-blocks is no more heard, how cracked are those voices singing the deathless loyalty of (or is it towards?) Sweet Genevieve! Blind Tim is approaching with dull disks for eyes, and his wife, a shawl over her head, a solemn wise child staring across her shoulder, leads him by the hand. With what agility do the woman's compensating eyes scamper among our faces like ferrets in and out among rat-holes! Let the least sign of compassion relax your lips, and the teeth, as it were, of her necessity, have nipped your throat! Some there are in the queue who stiffen every sinew upon an iron preoccupation with their reading as soon as the clanking of her tin approaches! It is upon these the eyes of that wise solemn child seem to settle for one moment of melancholy surprise. Now a sword-swallower approaches; now a strange musical pantechnicon. Not one muscle but control some terrifying instrument. Cymbals, bassoons, drums, triangles, bagpipes—every music saving a cathedral organ's is within the compass of his mobile fingers, his ankles, shoulders, his very eyebrows. In rivalry with him a lady has appeared who is uttering a long and irrelevant oration that involves the title of every play the town has known for years.

But I am remembering now a man who, for a short period only took round the theaters a boy of about fifteen, his son perhaps. The man swung a concertina, the boy played, with indignation and grief, the violin. They were both wearing what had once been expensive and well-cut clothes but the father's betrayed every mark of carelessness, the boy's were pitifully well pressed and brushed. The man might long ago have been a poet, a scholar, anything; but his lips bore at once the indefinable shadow of some evil which had gripped him, and the forlorn traces of a battle in which he had been overcome. The boy it was who came round with the cap; and throughout the process he held his eyes shamefacedly on the ground, shuffling like a dotard on his young feet. Once, by some accident, he lifted his face and caught the compassionate stare of some honest citizen. The boy blushed guiltily, dropped his eyes, completed his task and disappeared at last like a stricken beast.

It is a decrepit, futile old man, as he seemed, who is most abiding in my memory. No one could have a more exiguous equipment than he. Neither a flute nor burnt cork was his endowment, nor a sword to swallow—nothing but a walking stick. For minutes he stood before the waiting crowd, lifting an arm, making passes with his stick, injecting from time to time an unintelligible word. Or he would circle heavily on one foot, then strike again at an imaginary enemy. For a while we were faintly amused, then bored, then at last faintly indignant. By what right could he expect, for such small service rendered, our attentions and our coins? I was examining him with some interest, assuring myself that here was a worthy addition to my store of queue memories. Then of a sudden I found, you will say, I fancied I found, my eyes enchained by his. He held me with a grave scrutiny, heavy with wisdom. There was such power in his face that his presence seemed to fill the air enormously; the people around me, I among them, shrank into trivial manikins, posturing, gesticulating. He was the spectator, that terrible and aloof old man; we were the entertainers, performing our little tricks before this unimpassioned audience. He looked beyond us and beyond the theater walls beyond the foolish preparations for the puppet-show we were waiting to witness; he looked beyond the innumerable littleness of the metropolis, over the slope of the world into the dusking heavens.

Dusk gloomed across my eyes. I heard a tramping and a tumult, and I could not know whether they came from the hollows of my own heart or from afar off, from the edges of space. . . . But now it was that the crowd began to press forward, to filter through the doors. Coins clanked on the aluminum sheet under the grating. I looked round for that old man with his walking-stick, but he was there no more.

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE

N° 44

Elections Municipales

30 Décembre, 1920

Nous, Raphaël REAU, Consul de Frace, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,

Vu l'Article III du Règlement d'Organisation Municipale du 14 Avril 1868, modifié par les Ordonnances Consulaires du 28 Désembre 1907, du 24 Décembre 1909 et du 15 Février 1919,

Avons ordonné et ordonnons:

ARTICLE I.

Les élections pour le remplacement de MM. X. DARD, Membre Francais, et J. W. GALLAGHER, Membre Etranger, démissionnaires, et de MM. P. LE BRIS et R. FANO, Membres Francais, W. J. N. DYER et F. SCHWYZER, Etrangers, arrivés au terme de leur mandat, sont fixées au Mercredi, douze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un.

Le scrutin sera ouvert de dix heures du matin à quatre houres de l'après-midi.

ARTICLE II.

La liste électorale, dressée conformément aux dispositions des Ordonnances Consulaires des 28 Décembre 1907, 24 Décembre 1909 et 15 Février 1919, sera affichée aux lieux ordinaires, tant en la Chancellerie du Consulat Général de France que dans les Bureaux du Conseil d'Administration Municipale, du premier Janvier au douze Janvier mil neuf cent vingt et un.

ARTICLE III.

Toutes réclamations ou contestations pouvant se produire au sujet des incriptions d'électeurs seront jugées sommairement sans frais et sans recours par le Consul de France Soussigné, jusqu'au onze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un, à Midi, heure à laquelle ladite liste électorale sera irrévocablement close et arrêtée.

ARTICLE IV.

Les règles concernant le vote et l'éligibilité, telles qu'elles ont été fixées par le Règlement du 14 Avril 1868, modifiées par les Ordonnances Consulaires des 27 Décembre 1901, 28 Décembre 1907, 24 Décembre 1909 et 15 Février 1919, devront être appliquées.

ARTICLE V.

Les fraudes et manoeuvres frauduleuses en matière électorale seront jugées et poursuivies conformément aux dispositions de l'Art. 75 de la Loi du 28 Mai 1856.

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le trente Décembre mil neuf cent vingt,

Le Consul de France,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai,
Signé: R. REAU.

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Changhai, le 30 Décembre 1920.
Le Vice-Consul Chancelier,
Signé: P. KREMER.

34633

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Municipal Notification
No. 2702

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Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. D. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
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A Philosopher Sits Before Our Screens

Returning, He Reflects On Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin And The Ways Of The Photo-Play

Some of us, to whom the picture theater is a place where chewing gums are chewed in darkness, and simple lovers go to hold each others' hands because only there can they find the delightful obscurity which the more fortunate can get whenever they want it, have been astonished that a lady named Mary is "the sweetheart of the multitude"; that Mary to them is so great an artist that her income is fabulous. Why? It would be pretty hard to say, though probably the curious need not worry about it, and it would be all the same if they did. The multitude will go on paying a vaster sum annually to Mary than all the authors who have written books for the university presses have received in a century, or will ever receive, until another little girl comes along who can touch sentimental hearts better through a magic lantern with the appeal of innocent and helpless virginity. Such an appeal ought not to fail. It never does. Read the newspapers. Remember the Angel Child. Remember the burglar caught sobbing when the police arrested him at a performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Mary Pickford—say in "Daddy-Long-Legs"—as Judy Abbott, a misused orphan in short orphanage frocks and a pigtail, with an upward glance and a bright but tearful smile which would put a lump in the throat of a Tuareg, is naturally irresistible to man that is born of woman; though even when Mary stirs him he may be amused by the spectacle of himself. And what woman does not see herself in Mary, and is not moved by self-pity? Besides, it is Cinderella over again, a story on the verge of the beginning of history which came from Egypt, we are told; the appeal, certain to be as wide as most of humanity, of the triumph at last of the "under-dog." It gives satisfaction even to an unsuccessful but highly intellectual artist to read the story of Cinderella's triumph, for each of us would like to have the long-withheld tribute to our worth paid to us, to the envy of our watching detractors, by a Prince of some kind or other. And Cinderella's Prince was a nobody compared with the favor to which Mary Pickford's fairy godmother has led her.

But what about Charlie Chaplin? For we have got to recognise that these famous "screen stars" do not receive vast incomes because people prefer magic lanterns to real acting; nor solely because they can be seen by many audiences at once, whereas a player can appear only in one place at a time. Mary Pickford is so popular because she achieves with excellent art an appeal so very simple that anybody can understand it. It is really the same appeal that an outcast puppy turns up to the stranger who finds him in a corner. It is irresistible. It is done with that helpless glance upward to what is strong and above it. But Charlie Chaplin, perhaps, has never had his full measure of tribute, except from those who crowd the movie houses to see him. The critics who measure serious acting have never, to our knowledge, told us that we must on no account miss Charlie Chaplin.

Yet Charlie Chaplin is a great artist. There is no vaudeville-comedian for whom we would exchange an evening with him. The appeal of the screen is a new one, and it is being used now to find dividends for a vast amount of newly invested and highly speculative capital. Promoters take no risks. They make the appeal as broad as possible, and so they think it better to give us horse-play rather than comedy. They provide Charlie Chaplin with plenty of horse-play, but they cannot hide the fact that they are using a remarkable comedian for that purpose. Once you have seen him, the sprite who seems native to that world which is the quivering round of light on a screen, you know you have got to see him again. This is genius. Charlie's is a grotesque and pathetic little figure, its apparel an absurd misfit, and its firm and undaunted gravity before all the punishments of Fate is more than mere comedy. It is the exhilarating, unconscious defiance of the gods by one destined to failure which has made some of the famous comic figures of humanity also the most tragic ones. For most of us fail, though we aim at some ideal or other; and secretly we know we are failures. These grotesques—the greatest of all was Don Quixote—are typical of all who are worth their salt, but they amuse others by their consistent inability to get it. Something tells us that, after all, failure does not matter very much, and so we can afford a laugh at these figures of fun, as we laugh at ourselves and our disappointment at another undeserved frustration.

Naturally, when first we were authoritatively ordered to go and enjoy Charlie Chaplin, we remembered we had heard that sort of thing before; asked where he was to be seen; and learned that it was in heated darkness and among smells. That was the place where a lantern showed men clothed in sheepskin trousers and guns galloping faster than express trains to get a doll for a child who could not die happy without one. The child's face, to show she was dying, was enlarged in one picture, and stared at us lugubriously for an intolerable time. That place had no use for sweetness. It used only modern coaltar products and glucose. But no sooner had Charlie Chaplin stepped into the popular round of light and had given us one quick glance, than we were his. His feet, his hat, his priceless legs, his set and sad but resolute face, the determinism (all was fore-ordained) of his absurd movements, fascinated us. It never seemed to matter what he was doing, so long as it was something. He might be boxing with heavy weights, working as a pawnbroker's assistant, trying as a hungry and moneyless man in a restaurant, to pick up a dollar that was set malignantly in the floor. Whatever it was, it was the absurdity and pathos of the serious human creature trying to outwit impersonal forces that were certain to smother it in the end. And if to convey that humorous idea, and its following sense of melancholy, is not art, then we are all wrong, even about Don Quixote.

For two hours and a half I have sat in a comfortable plush seat watching the flicker of light on a screen laden with photo-plays. The other spectators did not seem excited about them. They gazed as they might have gazed at anything. I guessed that the faces resembled those rows of empty jugs, waiting to be filled with anything, that Henry James called up as an image for an audience awaiting the exordium of a fascinating lecturer. . . . Three things were to be noted. The first was that these films as a rule did not do the things they alone can do. The second impression was that what they did do is an alien thing and badly done. And the third was that what best suited the screen best pleased the spectators. In other words, the more a picture was a picture, and not "photo-drama," then was it heartily applauded.

Current films are of various kinds—principally three. There are the Wild West films, in which bronchos buck, heroines flee and cowboys shoot. There are the comic films, in which imitators of Charlie Chaplin lean against hotel bars, knock their knees together, ogle ladies, turn somersaults, tumble downstairs and upset policemen. And, finally, there are the "dramas." These really hold the field. It is in them that most of the stars are seen, and it is upon them that half the population nightly feeds. As stories they are usually foolish to a degree, not least because after the first few minutes you almost always know what is going to happen. There are sick-beds, death-beds, attorneys, solemn doctors, motor-car chases, burglaries in the dark, misunderstandings, suspicions, intercepted letters, babies, consolatory little girls, garrets and many, many, many reconciliations and restorations. But above all there are two things: endless grimaces, usually "close-up" and endless texts, letters and the like flung upon the screen to explain the course of the story or what is passing in the characters' minds.

Those baronets and attorneys, they come to the front and twist their mouths and roll their eyes. Those heroes, they come to the front and set their jaws and knit their brows. Those adventuresses, they come to the front and smile the smile of triumphant wickedness. Those heroines, with their pale faces or thick black lips, they come to the front, clasp their hands against their breasts, and put in a "Soul's Awakening" look. And woven into this close fabric of ugly grimaces is a strong thread of written narrative. Sometimes the acting (as we are told, film-actors can convey much by look and gesture) is inadequate, and "What shall I do?" or "He is beginning to suspect," has to be thrown on the screen to remedy these deficiencies. Sometimes what is happening is as plain as a pikestaff, but nevertheless that intolerable script must still go up; as when, after a portentous doctor had shaken a melancholy head over a sick bed and put a sympathetic hand upon the mother's shoulder the scene (or glimpse rather since there are few scenes in these "dramas") must needs be followed by "I do not think your child will recover."

Almost always these photo-plays nowadays evade the main problem of the screen, which is to forego words. As it is, what we are more and more getting is cheap melodrama, such as could be seen just as well in a theater, with the words written instead of spoken. Why is it? Surely the causes must be purely commercial. For if there is one thing to be noticed everywhere it is that the best, and the fittest, things succeed best. I noticed at my movie the other day that a Wild West exhibition of riding (which could not have been reproduced save on the screen) was very popular, and that in the comic film the things that went best were stunts, acrobatic and others, the illusion of which was due to manipulation of the film. Only the film can show us the world's events. Only the film can show us a man walking backward. These things used to be done; they are done far less now than they were. When fact and fantasy began to drop off the screens we were told that it was because a new art was developing—the art of "The Silent Drama." If that art was possible, it has not yet developed. Those who control the films do not bother about it. They are quite content, since they can fill their cheap, dark, and comfortable houses with anything, to supply us with what seems rapidly developing into printed, and very trashy novelettes thrown on the screen in summary. How hard I have tried to like this popular entertainment; how lamentably I have failed!

WARNS ON RUSSIAN BONDS

Greek Government Believes Bolsheviki Have Sold Its Securities

Washington, Oct. 30.—By direction of the Greek Government's Department of Finance, the Greek legation in Washington has given notice to American bankers and others advising them to be on their guard against payment of interest or principal on a large number of Russian bonds which had been deposited by the Greek Minister at Petrograd in the name of the Hellenic Government in June, 1906.

It was explained at the legation today that this notice is being given to banks and similar institutions as a matter of protection for these bonds. The bonds belonged to a legacy of one Damboulli, a rich Greek, who lived in Russia many years and who died some years ago. They were deposited by the Greek Minister at Petrograd in the name of the Greek Government, which was administrator of the Damboulli legacy, with the Credit Lyonnais at Petrograd.

The Greek Government has reason to believe that following the Red revolution these bonds have been taken and sold by the Bolsheviki. The Greek Government protested against the taking of the bonds and, fearing that some of them may have reached this country, has notified American banks and similar institutions by advertisement that it would like to have them suspend payment of interest or principal on any of the bonds that may turn up. All told there are 2,725 of these bonds.

REAL—FOOD
HOME COOKED TIFFINS AND DINNERS
On Monthly Basis. Elmont's
18 QUINSAN GARDEN
Tel. North 844

The American-Chinese Watchmen's Association
LA 241 Yangtszepoo Road
Telephone East 364
We supply watchmen to ships, wharves and individuals. All our watchmen are under guarantee and foreign supervision.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
34746

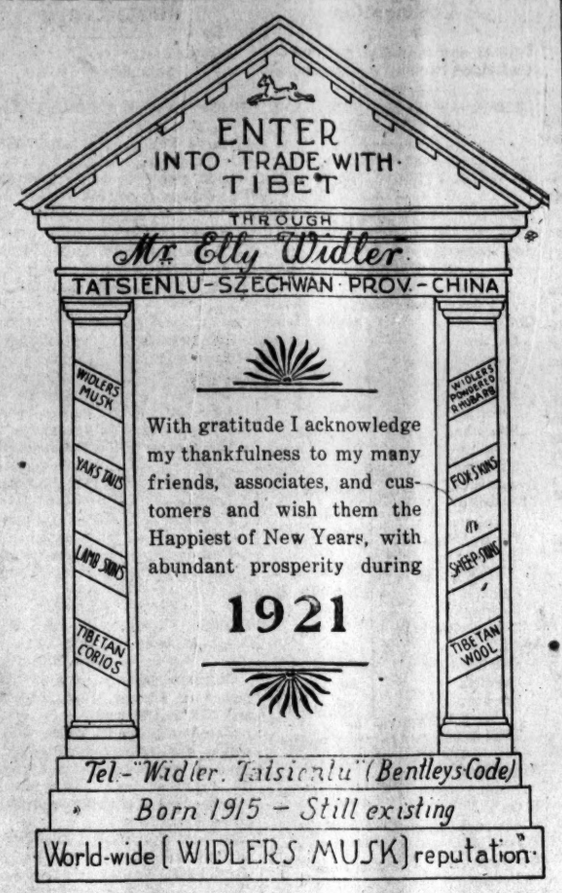
Lee & Lee Garage
Corner Rue Consulat
and
Boulevard de Montigny.
NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE, TOURING
Beautiful Cars.
Price cannot be replaced.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENTS
and scientific
SWEDISH MASSAGE
by
T. BURKE
(London Med. Cert.)
PALACE HOTEL
Patients attended at their homes only.
34239

HENRY
THE TAILOR
"Clothes that Fit"
All measurements taken by Experienced Hands.
EXPERIENCED MEN
Who have learned the tailoring business in Europe and America are at your service to give you the best CUT STYLE and FIT.
"ONCE YOU COME YOU'LL ALWAYS COME"
OFFICE HOURS
WEEK DAYS
11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
7-8 Seward Road

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)



COAL FOR UPPER YANGTZE RIVER STEAMERS

Poo Yi Coal Mining Company

NOTICE is hereby given to public that we, for the purpose of traffic convenience, have secured store-houses at the ports of Chungking, Fowchow, Wanhsien, Kweichowfu, and Ichang, where we keep stocks of best quality coal suitable for the consumption of steamships in the Upper Yangtsze River. We have supplied this coal to the steamships of the Standard Oil Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., and other prominent Companies for years past, to their entire satisfaction. In order to extend our business, we have engaged Mr. Pao Jee-fu as Agent for our Shanghai Branch office, and customers are requested to negotiate any order with him direct. He is prepared to quote moderate prices and give prompt attention to orders.

By Agent for Shanghai Branch Office.
No. 7 TUNG HOW LEE, CHUN HWA ROAD.
34358

New Year Sale

Before you buy your present for New Year, come and see "Casual Goods" at 96 Szechuen Road

BOBKOFF & CO.

We have Russian Sable—Boa Astrachan, Seal and Mink coats. Diamond Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Earrings, Cigarette Cases, Hand bags, Diamonds from 2 car. to 20 cr.
Ready made dresses. Orders taken by European Assistants.
French parfumery. Silk Stockings. Price reasonable.
34495

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE.

Notification No. 303.

Revision of General and Subsidiary Regulations Relating to Coaching and Goods Traffic and Adoption of Kilometrage (118/4 and 067/3).

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 1st January, 1921, the existing General Rules and Regulations relating to Coaching and Goods Traffic on this Line will be superceded by the Revised General Regulations and by the General Regulations attached with General Classification of Goods relating to carriage of goods by Goods Trains on Chinese Government Railways as promulgated by the Ministry of Communications with the adoption of Kilometrage.

Particulars of the Revised Regulations and Rates can be obtained from any stations on this line.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, 26th December, 1920. 34748

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 302.

Railway Risk Goods (067/2).

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Communications, this line will commence accepting Goods at Railway Risk from 1st January, 1921.

Detailed information can be obtained from any station on the line.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Tientsin, 26th December, 1920. 34748

MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES (CHINA) LTD.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
THAT ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1921
THEIR ADDRESS WILL BE
1P, Jinkee Road (Ground Floor)
Telephone Central 534 Telegrams MULPHICO

THE QUEST SOCIETY'S

Next meeting is to take place this coming Tuesday, the 4th January, at 5.30 p.m., in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, Museum Road, when Mr. J. E. Salmon B.A., L.L.B., will speak on "The Social Legislation of the old Testament."

Dr. H. Chatley in the chair.

The meeting is open to the public.
34652

PROVIDENCE COLLEGE

A High-class Day and Boarding School for Chinese Girls conducted by Sisters of Providence of St. Mary-of-the-Woods, United States of America, will open with the New Year at Kaifeng City, Honan.

Courses—Lower and Higher Primary
Middle
Normal English for Teachers
Business Correspondence,
Accounting and Typewriting.
Domestic Art.
Music.

Chinese Spoken and Written Language taught by Native Teachers.

Classes will be formed for foreign pupils, with boarding accommodations.

All applications for admission must be received before January 15, 1921.

For terms and further information address:
Secretary,
Providence College, Kaifeng City, Honan.
34657

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of Thomas R. Jernigan *Deceased*	Cause No 1237 Estate No. 36 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS R. JERNIGAN, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned at Shanghai, China, on or before the 11th day of June, 1921, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PAUL JERNIGAN,
Executor,
23, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.
December 10, 1920.
34200

NOTICE

The Third Annual Art Exhibition of the Peganus Society will be held at the World Chinese Students' Federation, No. 51 Bubbling Well Road, January 1st to 3rd, 1921, inclusive from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. Chinese and Foreign Paintings form the two main divisions of the exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen are all requested to be present, admission being free. Criticisms (raised by guests on the articles exhibited) are especially welcome.
34620

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Sunday the 2nd, Jan. at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 19-21 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones: Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283

NOTICE

The undersigned will be associated together in the practice of law from January 1st, 1921 under the firm name of Fessenden, Rose and Holcomb. No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

STERLING FESSENDEN,
EARLE B. ROSE,
CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB
34628

Dr. Edward Olson, D.N.
Nervous, rheumatic and stomach complaints; Various headaches and Sequels from fresh and old accidents successfully treated.
OFFICE HOURS 1-5 P.M.
(other times by appointment)
Phone North 393
52A Range Road.
33929

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE

N° 45

Election de Commissaires Fonciers

le 30 Décembre, 1920

Nous, Raphaël REAU, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,

Vu l'Ordonnance Consulaire N° 19 en date du 16 Décembre 1919, rendant exécutoire le Règlement d'Expropriation de la Concession Francaise de Changhai,

Vu le § III de l'Art, 8 du dit Règlement,

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:—

Des élections pour la nomination de 4 Commissaires Fonciers, 2 membres titulaires (1 Francais et 1 Etranger) et 2 membres suppléants (1 Francais et 1 Etranger) en remplacement de MM. F. SALLOU et A. JOST, Commissaires titulaires, et Ch. BARRIERE et A. L. ANDERSON, Commissaires suppléants, arrivés au terme de leur mandat, auront lieu en même temps que les Elections Municipales le Mercredi, douze Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt et un.

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le trente Decembre mil neuf cent vingt,

Le Consul de France,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai,
Signé: R. REAU.

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Changhai, le 30 Décembre 1920.
Le Vice-Consul Chancelier,
Signé: P. KREMER.
34633

Kung Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3A Peking Road, on Thursday, 6th January, 1921, at 11 a.m., to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th November, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th December, 1920, to 6th January, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 22nd December, 1920.
34512

NOTICE

The Robert Dollar Company and The United States Shipping Board will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any member of the crew of the s.s. West Hepburn.
34677

ELECTRIC CABINET
TURKISH BATH
And Massage Establishment
Hours 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
PROF. I. K. SETO
Cor. Nanking and Szechuen Road: Above Oriental and American Bank Tel.: C. 2768.

Notice of Removal

I have removed my Offices to No. 8 Museum Road, Eagle and Globe Steel Co.'s Building, next but one to the Royal Asiatic Society's premises.

Shanghai, the 31st day of December, 1920.

H. BROWETT,
Solicitor.
34631

FREDERICK'S HOTEL
100 West Jukong Road

Rooms and board by day or month. Dinners, families and wedding party specialists. Strictly under foreign supervision.

A GOOD STOCK
OF
PRE-WAR WINES
34087

Dr. V. M. HAIMOVITCH, Oph. D
Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically,
Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 p.m.
SHING HWA OPTICAL CO.
P.471 Nanking Rd., Tel. C. 5719

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd January 1921, on account of the New Year Holidays.
34603

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after the 1st January, 1921 the offices of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies will be situated at 14, Kiukiang Road, Edward Ezra Building, 5th floor.
34750

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
(Bordeaux Universite, France.)
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 736
27310

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side

with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B, Kiangse Road.
Sole Agents in North China

Just Received
FULL CREAM GRUYERE CHEESE
in ½ lb. tins,
And excellent CHEESE, creamy and very tasty.
SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16, Nanking Road—ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road
Telephone Central 1218.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ilolle	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	Francs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head office	Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. ZENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilolle	Paris	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Kobe
	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital	Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 15,978,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 3 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Rood, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum,

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

華海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital	$1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5802
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus:	$10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S.	$3,200,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolegan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Japan
Canton		Kobe
Hankow		Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		
San Pedro de Macoris		Philippine Islands
Sanchez		Cebu
Santiago		Manila
Santo Domingo		
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina		Italy
Buenos Aires		Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)		Peru
Rosario		Lima
Belgium		Porto Rico
Antwerp		Ponce
Brussels		San Juan
Brazil		South Africa
Bahia		Cape Town
Pernambuco		Spain
Porto Alegre		Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro		Madrid
Santos		Trinidad
Sao Paulo		Port of Spain
Chile		Uruguay
Santiago		Montevideo
Valparaiso		Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia		Venezuela
Barranquilla		Caracas
Bogota		Ciudad Boliva
Medellin		Maracaibo
Cuba		
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up	„ 75,000,000
Reserves	„ 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunquerque	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency. Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.
transacted.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve:	Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin		Palembang
Bandoeng		Penang
Calcutta		Pontianak
Cheribon		Rangoon
Djember		Semarang
Djokjakarta		Singapore
Hongkong		Soerabaya
Kobe		Soerakarta
Kota-Radja		Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa		Tegal
Makassar		Telok Betong
Medan		Tjilatjap
Padang		Weltevreden
Pekalongan		

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RNE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital	81,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's. Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUSBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK
Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved accurities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada

Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.

CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$3,574,402	Capital	$1,000,000
Bills Receivable	8,393,309	Reserve	120,000
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331	Deposits	8,507,501
		Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Cash	3,619,706	Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
Other Assets	620,908	Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656		$19,333,656

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD

HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital	G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking.
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinan, and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842.
H. A. Allen, Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager.
Sooyil K. Shen, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.00
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,893.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$800.
Chartered	£71⅛
Russo-Asiatic — —	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$370 B.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton..	H. $205 B.
Yangtsze	$22 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 18 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$125 B.
Hongkong Fire....	H.$316 Sales
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$190
Indo-China Pref...	H.$22 B.
"Shell"	111/3
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 36 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 25
Oriental Cons.— —	17/-
Raub	Tls. 1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$159 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 122 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 133
Hongkong Wharf	H.$92½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Land....	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land...	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 350
E-wo (pref.) — —	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow — .	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 105 B.
Mungyik — — — —	Tls. 39½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 23½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 80
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar — — .	H.$208 B.
Green Island	H.$9.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 B.
Major Bros — — —	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra — —	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz — —	$10 S.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford...	$85 B.
Routrie	$40
Watson	H.$7.90 B.
Weeks	$11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5⅛ B.
Anglo-Dutch — —	Tls. 2⅝
Asiatic Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1913.	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak — — —	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated	Tls. 1⅛ B.
Dominion — — — .	Tls. 4 S.
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6¼
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga — — —	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu — — — —	Tls. 0.65
Senawang — — —	Tls. 3½
S'hai Klebang — —	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Malay —	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri — — .	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis — —	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah — — .	Tls. 0.80
Tehong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 335
Culty Dairy — — .	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 69 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 17 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40½
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 78
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 395

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 30.—Exchange Quotations:

London	59.61½
New York	16.86½
Belgium	104.¾
Spain	227.
Vienna	4.00
Italy	58.¼
Rumania	21.
Switzerland	257.¼
Germany	23.00
Netherland	531.00
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.30
4 " 1917	68.60
4 " 1918	69.25
5 "	85.20
5 " 1920	97.75

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 31, 1920

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/1=Tls. 4.90
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $6.82

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 72½=Tls. 1.38
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $1.92

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 71.575

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 300

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 198.300

Native Interest ..... Tls. 15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	41¾d.
Bank Rate of Discount	7%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 59.62
Ex., New York on London	G.$3.53⅜

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/1
London	Demand 4/1¼
India	T.T. 284
Paris	T.T. 1245
Paris	Demand 1248
New York	T.T. 72¼
New York	Demand 72½
Hongkong	T.T. 75½
Japan	T.T. 66
Batavia	T.T. 230
Singapore	T.T. 56½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand 4/3
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/5
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/5½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/6¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/6¾
Paris	4 m/s. 1345
New York	o/d. Docy. 75¼
New York	4 m/s. 80

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 4/3= Sh. Tls. 47.06

G.$50 @ exch. 75¼ = Sh. Tls. 66.45

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1295= Sh. Tls. 19.30

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate

For Roubles:

Roubles 35,000 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 .... =Mex. $0.40

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, December 31, 1920

Latest Bank selling Rates:

It. Lire 20.00 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations:

It. Lire 100.50 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 28.30 = 1 U.S. Dollar

It. Lire 169.10 = 100 Fr. Francs

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 5,400 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 .... = Mex. $2.60

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 4.08	@	4/4¾	£1
" 1	@	1273	Fr. 14.18
" 1.17	@	76¾	Gold $1
" 1	@	65½	Yen 1.79
" 1	@	280½	Rs. 3.12
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Cotton

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their cotton market report dated today.

China Cotton.—Our market during the week just ended showed very little activity and consequently no marked impression evolved to influence prices either one way or the other. The conspicuous feature, however, was the total absence of receipts from the interior marts which more or less infused a little strength in the rates evincing at the close a firmer tendency supported by the better feeling in the Yarn Markets which is displaying some improvement in that the demand looked forward to shows signs of being gradually realised. Tone of the Market Steady.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Marseilles, December 30:

Rice cleaned	Saigon	105
Green peas	Japan	120
Potato starch		140

Le Havre, December 29:

Cotton, December		271
Cotton, January		271
Cotton, February		269

SILK SHIPMENTS

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announces the following list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per s.s. Amazone on December 30.

Avignon, 19 bales of wild silk.

Lyons, 25 bales of raw silk.

Marseilles, 216 bales of waste silk.

Samagaga Rubber Co. Meeting

The Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd., held its annual general meeting yesterday at the office of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., secretaries and general managers. Among the directors present were Messrs. Leslie J. Cubitt and Thos Cock. The number of shares represented at the meeting was 82,300.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the last day of the year is rather a busy day with most of us and for that reason the selection of this day for the annual meeting may I fear be rather inconvenient for shareholders. The delay is due to my having contracted malaria while visiting the estate which confined me to the hospital for three weeks after my return.

"I find there are two typographical errors in the report to which I would call your attention though they are sufficiently obvious and not very important.

On page 3 under "Output—average per acre a decimal point is inserted which ought not to be there and on page 4 under "Working account all-in Cost 1916-17 Depreciation the figure should be .0097 instead of .3097 as printed. With this correction I will ask you to take the Report and Accounts as read.

OUTPUT 297,000 LBS

"It is ten years since the first annual general meeting of this company was held—years of varying prosperity and adversity in the rubber planting industry, during which some companies out of the many floated in 1910 have succumbed and some others have only survived in a reconstructed form. This company, as you know, had a bad start but managed to weather the storm and when I addressed you last year I was in a position to say that the accounts then presented, if they did not point to abundant prosperity at any rate shewed a sound position and satisfactory progress.

"The accounts which I am about to ask you to adopt today justify the views expressed last year; the output is 297,000 lbs. against the estimate of 280,000 lbs; all-in cost is 11.62d against 11.48d in spite of a heavy loss on rice supplied to the coolies below cost; the average nett price realised for our product is $0.81 against $0.59 or, in sterling 1/10.88 against 1/4.67; amounts written off to depreciation, Development and loss in exchange total Tls. 15,900 against Tls. 10,952; Working a/c shews a profit of Tls. 40,310 against Tls. 27,851; and profit and loss a/c Tls. 25,549 against Tls. 19,346.

"Under normal conditions, therefore, the directors would have been glad to follow last year's precedent and to recommend the payment of a 5 percent dividend and the investment of a small amount to bring our reserve fund up to Tls. 15,000.

"Unfortunately Gentlemen, it is hardly necessary to remind you that conditions are not normal, very far from it, and instead of distributing the profit among the shareholders there is every prospect of having to send it back to the estate to meet expenditure at a very much worse rate of exchange than that at which we received it, consequently there is no other course open to us on the present occasion than to carry forward the balance in profit and loss account.

VISITED ESTATE

"I spent the inside of a week on the estate at the beginning of last month immediately after the return of the manager from home leave. Since my return we have received his detailed report on the condition of each field in both rubber and coconut areas and I regret to say that there is a great deal of work to be done before the property as a whole can be considered to be in good order. There is no doubt that during the manager's absence less attention was paid to weeding and other important work than was necessary due to a reduced labor force which was inadequate.

"In saying this I would add, however, that the labor question was a source of anxiety in many other districts and I have reason to believe that the acting manager and his assistant worked hard and did their best to cope with the situation. That the result was not all one could have wished calls, perhaps rather for our sympathy than for our censure. It is estimated that for three months the necessary monthly expenditure will be about $12,000 after which a reduction may be expected.

"I have nothing to add to what appears in the report as to the year ended 30 Sept. and the few remarks I have to make are with reference to the year we have entered upon and the situation generally.

"The cost of labor has risen and the average daily wage for tappers and weeders is now 50 cents—hitherto tappers were getting 45 cents. There is still a considerable loss on rice but it is thought that this will be gradually reduced. Costs of manufacture and packing materials tend upwards and I am of opinion that an increase must be looked for in the all-in Cost this year, however, there are not a great many estates in the F.M.S. whose all-in costs have been below ours during the last four years and I think that we shall be still able to retain our relatively favorable position. The manufacture of the low grades is no longer a paying proposition and has for the time being been discontinued. For that matter the manufacture of 1st latex may be similarly described but one cannot afford to part with a force of trained tappers and it is cheaper to pay the difference between sale and cost price than to have no revenue at all. We are continuing therefore to produce according to our needs though not to the full extent, areas being rested where necessary.

HOLD DOWN EXPENSES

Even rubber fully up to standard is not easy of sale at the nominal price of 30 cents per lb. while anything the least bit below standard finds only here and there a speculative buyer at a big reduction. During the past year we made only one forward contract of 30½ cents which comes to an end with the close of the year and the outlook is not very bright.

Expenditure will be kept as low as possible but as economy has always been our watchward in the past there are not many items which can be appreciably reduced without prejudicing the capital value of the estate by allowing the planted areas to lapse into a condition entailing heavy expenditure for reclamation at a later date which we are most anxious to avoid.

You will understand that there are overhead charges which cannot be either avoided or reduced, such as salaries to the staff who are on agreements, quit-rent, health and maintenance of areas both productive and non-productive.

Those items will be kept at a minimum figure and no extraordinary expenditure will be sanctioned.

Mr. Brocklebank left at the beginning of November and for the time being the manager is carrying on with only the Junior Assistant and an additional conductor. This means extra work for the two Europeans which is being cheerfully undertaken.

PASS RESOLUTIONS

Regarding finance generally, you will see that at the closing of the accounts we had, apart from the stocks in hand, Investments Tls. 12,310 approximate value Tls. 11,700 and available cash Tls. 22,000 odd, say Tls. 33/34,000 in all. Our average monthly expenditure for the year may be taken at Tls. 10,000 against a problematical average monthly revenue, the shortage on which has to come out of our cash in hand and realisable investments.

Unless rubber becomes entirely unsaleable our resources will carry us on for some months before it will become necessary to take further steps to finance the undertaking. The situation will be closely watched by your directors and the best interests of shareholders conserved in every possible way. No questions were asked, the following were passed:

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed and that the balance of Tls. 25,549.17 at credit of profit and loss a/c be carried forward to the new a/c. Proposed by Leslie J. Cubitt and seconded by Thos Cock.

That Mr. Gray Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Leslie J. Cubitt and seconded by F. Ayscough.

That Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson be re-elected auditors to the company for the current financial year at a remuneration of Tls. 150. Proposed by Foo Ching and seconded by C. C. Whitehead.

The Industrial Development Bank of China

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Zah Yung-jei, Manager.
Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager.

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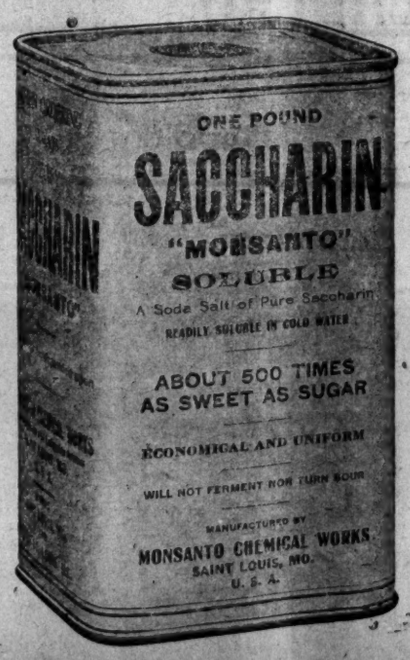

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WIRELESS PHONE AIRPLANE GUIDE

Radio Gives Instant Response To The Inquiry 'Where Am I?'

DIRECTION FINDER'S WORK

Five Times As Easy To Get Lost In An Airplane As In An Automobile

New York, Oct. 31.—The airplane ordinarily travels about five times as fast as an automobile or steamship, and this explains why it is five times as easy to get lost in an airplane as in land or water vehicles, according to John R. Cantley of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

"Difficulties such as this, however, seem to exist merely to give some one in the aeronautical game the pleasure of overcoming them," he said. "The pathway to commercial aviation a few years ago seemed insurmountable, but now all obstacles have been cleared away. In the case of guidance the aero experts have decided to use the new wireless telephone.

"There are no sign boards in the air and by the time an aeronaut had calculated his position by old-fashioned nautical methods he would merely have placed one spot on the earth's surface where he knew he was not located. Consequently the aviator, to supplement his air maps while flying in clouds, during low visibility, or over unknown territory, must have some fast way of reckoning his location. Radio is rapid, faster even than the plane, and is therefore the ideal aid to aeronavigation.

"When the NC-4 winged her way across the ocean there was a skilled navigator, Commander A. C. Read himself, in the forward cockpit with the usual instruments of marine navigation, but behind him was a radio man who operated, in addition to the usual wireless with trailing antennae, a radio direction finder. This mechanism gave him the exact direction of the nearest destroyer in the chain stretching from Trepassey to the Azores. Merely by heading in the direction from which the destroyer radio signals came the plane roared her way across the ocean. This was one of the first uses of the wireless as navigation equipment, and it was, of course, crude. In aviation everything is crude which is more than a few months old, for never did any other industry progress so rapidly.

"In addition to the landing field system which is surely coming in this country, as it is elsewhere throughout the world, as commercial aviation develops, there will undoubtedly be built up a system of radio stations at the landing fields and at other points. The carrying of direction finding apparatus is of course burdensome in airplanes, since besides its weight it requires either an operator or part of the time and attention of the pilot, who should be free to handle the plane. In the stations themselves this apparatus can be installed instead. All that the plane will need is a simple radio phone sending and receiving apparatus.

"'Where am I? Where am I?' the pilot will inquire, speaking into his transmitter. Somewhere down below perhaps concealed by underlying clouds or mist the stations will hear and almost instantaneously calculate the direction and answer. Does this sound far-fetched? Already navy radio stations use precisely similar methods, save that they use wireless telegraph signals and are daily giving locations and bearings to ocean steamships on the Atlantic Coast. The application to airplanes is a mere matter of establishing stations and installing equipment on planes.

"In addition to giving location these stations will be of great value to keep planes on long flights informed as to prevailing winds at various heights changing meteorogical conditions, cloud heights, and so forth. The men in the plane will be in very much closer communication with the world while flying a hundred miles an hour five or ten thousand feet above the earth than tourists in an automobile below them.

"Larger machines, of course, will probably carry their own operators, who may handle directional wireless apparatus as well as their raido mechanism, but small planes, machines corresponding to autombiles in passenger and freight capacity, can dispense with a radio man, yet have precisely the same directional advantages.

"Leading airplane companies, such as are now making planes for service across the continent, or parts of it, will probably be compelled to erect their own radio stations, but eventually I believe the Federal Government will recognise its duty to aircraft as well as sea craft and establish a comprehensive system of stations. These stations will be of great value to air service fliers, mail pilots, forest fire patrols, etc., as well as to civilian fliers, and in addition could be used for other radio purposes as well. Personally, I am of the opinion that the air traffic will in the near future be all such stations could handle. The American people are far too progressive not to grasp rapidly the advantages of multiplied speed in the transportation of passengers, mails and freight."

Boy Breaks Wireless Phone Record

Harrison Holliday, nineteen years old, of San Francisco, who recently broke the Pacific Coast long distance wireless telephone record, by talking to Vancouver, Wash., and Launga Beach, Orange County, Cal. Harrison has been interested in wireless since early boyhood. For several years he has operated a station at his home which is officially known and licensed under the United States Department of Commerce as Radio C. B. N. The entire equipment of the station, including the wireless telephone, was installed by Harrison. The wireless phone instrument was exhibited at the convention of Pacific Coast Radio Clubs, held in San Francisco during the Thanksgiving holidays.

LONDON REDS CELEBRATE

Cheer Violent Revolutionary Speech By C. L. Malone, M. P.

London, Nov. 7.—During a demonstration held tonight at Albert Hall by the National "Hands Off Russia" Committee and the Communist Party of Great Britain, "to celebrate the third anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic," C. L. Malone, M. P., who figured in the recent Weltheim trial, made an amazing speech.

Among other things, he said that on Nov. 11 His Majesty the King was calling a general strike to commemorate the victory of one set of capitalists other another. If there was going to be a general strike it should not be to exploit the dead and to advertise the man who boasted he had won the war. It should not come from Buckingham Palace, but from the ranks of labor.

This statement, which caused an uproar among the audience, had reference to the King's approval of the Cabinet committee's recommendation that on Armistice Day there shall be complete suspension of work and locomotion throughout the British Empire during two minutes of silence.

Malone went on to say that the Bolsheviki would snap their fingers at the arch-murderer Churchill, the vile and unscrupulous intrigues of Earl Curzon of Kedleston and the loathsome imbecilities and vacillations of Mr. Lloyd George.

"We are out to change the present Constitution," he said, "and if it is necessary to save bloodshed and to save atrocities we shall have to use the lamp-posts or the wall. What are a few Churchills or a few Curzons on lamp posts compared with the massacre of thousands of Indians at Amritzar? What are a few Churchills or a few Curzons compared with the condemning of harmless Egyptians, or reprisals in Ireland?"

The meeting finally carried unanimously a resolution calling on the National Council of Action "to send an ultimatum to the Government, declaring that unless the British Government completely raised the blockade, abstained from all interference in Russia, established full trade relations and recognised the Soviet Government by a specified date, the Council would call for a national down tools policy."

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A Powerful Western Drama That Touches The Human Heart.
A gripping story of a father's love.
From the successful novel by Sir Gilbert Parker, member of the British Parliament.
Five parts Five parts
Can Father-love transform a Man From Dangeous Bandit to A Noble Character? See
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WARNER OLAND
and Eileen Percy in
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A serial of mystery, intrigue and romance
Episode 9: "THE RACE FOR LIFE"
Episode 10: "THE HOUSE OF TERRORS"
7:15-9:15 9:30-11:30
Admission 70 cents, 40 cents and 30 cents.
Today Matinee at 3 p.m.
"JORDAN IS A HARD ROAD." "THE THIRD EYE" Epi. 9 &10
Sunday & Monday Matinees at 3 p.m.
"The Great Radium Mystery"
Episodes 1, 2 and 3, six parts, and
"THE THIRD EYE"
Episodes 9th and 10th
Monday Night, January 3rd,
EILEEN SEDGWICK
in
"The Great Radium Mystery"
Episodes 4, 5 and 6, six parts

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
West Cadron ..... Dec. 2
Ecuador ..... Dec. 5
China ..... Dec. 7
China Arrow ..... Dec. 14
Algonquin ..... Dec. 20
Korea Maru ..... Dec. 20
West Neris ..... Dec. 22
West Carmona ..... Dec. 25
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Dec. 4
Alabama Maru ..... Dec. 15
For Seattle
West Ivis ..... Dec. 11
Fushimi Maru ..... Dec. 18
Horaisan Maru ..... Dec. 19
For Port Townsend
Mobile City ..... Dec. 15
For Los Angeles
West Hika ..... Dec. 10
For Portland
West Hepburn ..... Dec. 12
Montague ..... Dec. 19
West Nivaria ..... Dec. 21
For Vancouver
Empress of Russia .... Dec. 19
For New York
Remeo ..... Dec. 24
For London etc.
Somali ..... Dec. 4
Kamo Maru ..... Dec. 6
City of Lincoln ..... Dec. 14
Devanha ..... Dec. 15
Pyrrhus ..... Dec. 16
Iyo Maru ..... Dec. 25
Sicilia ..... Dec. 28
For Liverpool
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 8
Telemachus ..... Dec. 10
Orestes ..... Dec. 13
Demodocus ..... Dec. 22
Memnon ..... Dec. 23
Awa Maru ..... Dec. 23
For Rotterdam
Glenogle ..... Dec. 7
Kangean ..... Dec. 9
Eurymedon ..... Dec. 23
For Hamburg
Havana Maru ..... Dec. 1
Lima Maru ..... Dec. 4
Agapenor ..... Dec. 15
For Marseilles
C.M. Mailhol ..... Dec. 1
Chili ..... Dec. 15
Amazone ..... Dec. 31
For Trieste
Persia ..... Dec. 11
For Bombay
Dunera ..... Dec. 10
For Calcutta
Tanda ..... Dec. 14
Gregory Apcar ..... Dec. 24
Kumsang ..... Dec. 31
For Newcastle
Persian Prince ..... Dec. 17

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Smith and 3 children, Misses Sexton, J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Rochedieu, Mr. L. K. Hall.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Amoy: Messrs. S. D. Chang, S. F. Chang, S. K. Ling, L. C. Chen; for Hongkong: Mr. L. O. Wagner.

Per C.N. s.s. Kian for Hankow: Misses Brotherhood, MacGill, Wilson, Freden, Mrs. S. M. Freden, Mr. Freden.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Pekine for Ningpo: Mrs. Golding, Mr. E. B. Backhouse, Miss Backhouse, Mrs. Braeker, Mrs. Neuwirt.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Hongkong: Col. J. Dodge, Messrs. Summerfield, J. Aebischer, A. S. Vernay.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru for Dairen: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Laurent, Messrs. D. T. Keogh, Moore, Dmitrieff, Moseleye, B. A. Zasipkin, O'Driscoll, E. L. Matheson.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Lt. J. D. Stokes, Lt. C. W. E. Corbett, Lt. P. C. Gilmore, Mrs. Hobart, Miss Hourão, Messrs. Moppett W. E. Smith, K. E. Allen, E. Black, Herbert Hoodnett.

Vessels Due

Atsuta Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	1
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	5
Colombia, *Hongkong*	Jan.	1
Changon, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Chenan, *Tsingtao*	Jan.	6
Choysang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	6
Dilwara, *Bombay*	Jan.	2
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Jan.	1
Esang, *Hankow*	Jan.	3
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Jan.	2
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Jan.	3
Hangsang, *Tsingtao*	Jan.	4
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Jan.	3
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	5
Kashima Maru, *Seattle*	Jan.	6
Katori Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan.	3
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Jan.	1
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Jan.	4
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Jan.	1
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Jan.	5
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	5
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Kian, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	Jan.	3
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	1
Luenho, *Hankow*	Jan.	1
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Jan.	2
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Nanking, *S. Francisco*	Jan.	1
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Jan.	6
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Jan.	3
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	2
Poyang, *Hankow*	Jan.	1
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan.	3
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	2
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	1
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Jan.	3
Shangtung, *Hongkong*	Jan.	8
Tean, *Hongkong*	Jan.	6
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Jan.	6
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	6
Tatung, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Toonan, *Foochow*	Jan.	2
Tungshing, *Hongkong*	Jan.	3
Venezuela, *S. Francisco*	Jan.	6
Woosung, *Hankow*	Jan.	7
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Jan.	3
Wosang, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	9

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. J. W. O. Davidson, Evans, Millican, Kieues, Misses Mather, Speideu, Cressy, Pellet, Irving, Millican.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mrs. J. Bable, Mrs. C. G. Hop, Miss M. Malone, Mrs. J. M. Rob, Messrs. J. W. B. Jardine, Coxon, Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Hoy, Mrs. Geo. C. Hoy.

Per I-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin: Mrs. A. S. Grieg; from Chefoo: Mrs. Travers.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Tsingtao: Miss L. Popoff, Mr. Retthasen.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen: Mr. and Mrs. H. Nastovich, Messrs. A. Dmitrieff, A. Koreline, D. Yaukowitch, B. Dmitrieff.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P.M. s.s. Colombia will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Monday, January 3, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
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A PHOTOPLAY WITH AN AMAZING SOUL—IN EIGHT REELS

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THE SENSATIONAL PRODUCTION
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MATINEE: Sunday "THE IRON TEST"

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THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE SATURDAY
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"BLUE BLAZES RAWDEN"
A Paramount Five-Part Production
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"THE COUNTRY HERO"
Two-Part Comedy
Complete New Programme
FOR THE MATINEE ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 2nd

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All Paris throbbed with the Amazing Scandal—
IT WILL BE **THE TALK** of **SHANGHAI** BECAUSE
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IS YOUR HOME SAFE
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?? Gossips, Scandal-Mongers, Slanderers ??
"THE DEVIL'S 7 PASS KEY" 7
Will Unlock Your Heart and Mind When You See
The Ladies and Gentlemen Using That "KEY"
"THE DEVIL'S 7 PASS KEY" 7
IS A SEVEN REEL STORY OF A
Good Woman and Real Man
WHO TROD THE PRIMROSE PATH OF FOLLY TO THE BRINK OF THE PRECIPICE AND HOVERED THERE UNTIL ..... BUT IS IT NECESSARY FOR A WOMAN TO BE EXTRAVAGANT IN DRESS TO RETAIN HER HUSBAND'S LOVE ? ? ?

YOU'LL FIND IN THIS PICTURE ONE OF WOMAN'S WEAKNESSES—THE WEAKNESS OF A PRETTY THING FOR PRETTY CLOTHES. NOT NEW, PERHAPS, FOR EVE IN EDEN KNEW THE SAME TEMPTATIONS, BUT LAID IN THE CITY WHERE HER SISTER OF TODAY, IS, FORTUNATELY FOR THIS STORY, MOST DELICIOUSLY TEMPTED.

YOU'LL MEET A HUSBAND WHO SAYS: "to HIS WIFE:

"YOUR SENSELESS PASSION FOR CLOTHES HAS BLACKENED MY NAME AND RENDERED ALL MY YEARS OF EFFORT USELESS.

WHY SHOULD I CARE WHERE—OR WITH WHOM—YOU GO ? ? ? ? ? ?

YOU'LL SEE PARIS. YOU'LL THINK YOU'RE THERE. ! ! THE GRAND PRIX—THE BOULEVARDS—THE GLITTERING SHOPS—THE LUXOURIES THAT ARE DEAREST TO LUXURIOUS WOMAN. PARIS, THE WICKED—AND PARIS, THE WONDERFUL—IT IS ALL YOURS IN

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"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY" is the greatest motion picture of this New Year!!
"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY" is thrilling throbbing sensationally spectacular
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A Drama of Real Life and Perhaps of Your own Life!!
A marvel of suspense.
YOU'LL SIT HELPLESS BEFORE THE WONDROUS PICTURED MARCH OF THIS DRAMA OF INEVITABLE EVENTS.

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Matinee Today at 4 p.m.
WM. S. HART'S
thrilling masterpiece
"THE COLD DECK"

Matinee On Sunday at 3 p.m.
A Blackton Production
"DAWN" 6 Parts Drama
Featuring SYLVIA BREAMER and ROBERT GORDON

TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
PRISCILLA DEAN
a pretty vivacious little sprite in
"THE WICKED DARLING"
6 PARIS 6 PARTS
It's a Universal Picture

APOLLO'S *Special Week—Showing The Greatest Production*
3 DAYS Monday, January Starting 3rd, 4th and 5th 3
PATHE THRILLING PRESENTATION
AN ENGLISH MELODRAMA WHICH HAS MADE THEATRICAL HISTORY:
¶ RAN FOR SEVERAL SEASONS AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE, LONDON.
¶ PLAYED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
¶ NOW PRESENTED ON THE SCREEN FOR THE FIRST TIME.
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A stirring drama of the outposts of empire; of a woman who married to escape poverty; of her callous husband who wed her to silence the only witness of his crime—and of the handsome mine-superintendent who fell in love with his employer's wife.
A BIG BRITISH MELODRAMA, FROM THE COLOSSAL ADELPHI THEATRE SUCCESS
WONDERFUL PLOT!!! SENSATIONAL CLIMAXES ALL-STAR CAST
SOMETHING TO MAKE YOU TALK.
IT WAS WRITTEN BY JAMES WILLARD.
SOMETHING YOU'LL REMEMBER FOR SOME TIME.
"WOMAN OF PLEASURE" is melodrama! But, it is melodrama handled in such a sane and logical manner that it comes very near to being straight drama.
IT IS A PATHE SPECIAL FEATURE. You have to see it for yourself.
Usual Prices Booking at Robinson's

Blanche Sweet in "A Woman of Pleasure"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, January 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung** Captain C. Smith will leave on **Sunday, January 2**, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on **Monday, Jan. 3**, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Lucnbo**, 2,868 Tons, Captain McClelland, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, Jan. 3**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Saiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 4**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

FUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave on **Tuesday, January 4**, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigaion Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Esang**, 1782 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 5**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Katwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain **James**, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, Jan. 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Gray, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, Jan. 7**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday, Jan. 1**, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, January 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Saturday, January 1**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA AND HONGKONG.—The s.s. **Empress of Asia** will leave Woosung on **Sunday, Jan. 2.** The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. For Passage, apply to **G. M. Jackson**, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to **N. Lees Smith**, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain **A. E. Edwards**, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, Jan. 3**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 4**, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Tuesday, January 4**, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 5**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 6**, at 9, a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from Watung Wharf on **Saturday, Jan. 1**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on **Tuesday, January 4**, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. **Yungshin**, Captain Poolga, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **8th Jan. 1921.** For freight or passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. **Colombia** will leave Woosung on **Saturday, Jan. 1.** The tender Victoria with Passengers and Baggage wil leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For further particulars, apply to **Pacific Mail Steamship Co.**, 1B Nanking Road, Phone C. 5056.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	26	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov.	27	— Chefoo	Astrakan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	7	— Cebu	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Dec.	16	— Vladivostok	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	22	— Naples	Brod Holme	Br.	S.J.C.S. Co.
Dec.	24	— Cruise	Lukin	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	24	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	24	—	Wergeland	Am.	
Dec.	25	—	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	25	— Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	— New York	C. of Florence	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	25	— Dairen	Hwahkuei	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Dec.	25	—	Lushan M.	Jap.	
Dec.	26	— Nanking	Royal Star	Br.	S.I. & C.S. Co.
Dec.	26	— Dairen	C. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec.	26	— United Kingdom	Alcinous		B. & S.
Dec.	26	—	Huntball	Br.	
Dec.	26	— Chinwangtao	Halvdan	Nor.	K.M.A.
Dec.	26	— Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	27	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	27	— Chinwangtao	Henrik	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec.	27	—	Chenhua	Chi.	
Dec.	28	— Hongkong	Indus	Sw.	E.F.A.
Dec.	28	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	28	— Japan	Wakanoura M	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	28	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Dec.	29	— Hankow	Tsaangtan	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	29	— London	Plassy	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec.	29	— Hongkong	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	29	— Japan	Havre Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	29	— Chinwangtao	Dukat	Nor.	K.M.A.
Dec.	29	— Swatow	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	29	— Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	29	— Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	29	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	30	— Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec.	30	— Tsingtao	Anshin M.	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Dec.	30	— Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec.	30	— Japan	Fushiki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec.	30	— Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	30	— Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	30	— Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Dec.	30	— Dairen	Tsenglee	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Dec.	30	— Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Dec.	30	— Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	30	— Pukow	Walshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Teikai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec.	31	— Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Dec.	31	— Chefoo	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Mar	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	31	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Satsuki Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Tsushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	30	— River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	30	— Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	30	— Osaka	Tenri Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Dec.	30	— Tsingtao	Taimei Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	30	— Chinwangtao	Yachiyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec.	30	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Hankow, etc.	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	31	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Tsingtao	Aizawa M. 24	Jap.	F. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Wuhu	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Manila	West Caddoa	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	31	— Calcutta, Japan	Kumsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Dec.	31	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Plassy	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec.	31	—	Broad Arrow	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	31	— Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	31	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Teikai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec.	31	— Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	31	— Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Dec.	31	— Chefoo	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	31	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Satsuki Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Tsushima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

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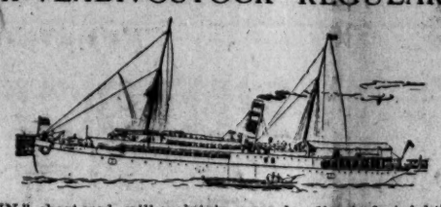

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S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails January 3rd, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails January 4th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR CHEFOO AND WEIHAIWEI
S.S. "ICHANG" ..... sails January 4th, 8 a.m.

FOR CHEFOO AND DALNY

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... sails January 1st, 2 p.m.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails January 4th, 7 a.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails January 5th, 8 a.m.

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*Emp. of Russia Jan. 29
*Emp. of Asia Feb. 27
†Emp. of Japan Mar. 8
*Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

Freight Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181

Passenger Office
Palace Hotel
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S.S. Ecuador .... Feb. 26	S.S. Colombia ... Mar. 5

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"SIBERIA MARU" Via Dairen in stead of Nagasaki..... Jan. 3
"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki..... Jan. 16
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki..... Feb. 10

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S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Feb. 28
*Omits Yokohama and Honolulu
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S.S. "NILE" ..... Jan. 18
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:

TSURUGA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	Jan. 5
LISBON MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Shirai,	End of Jan.

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama).

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Jan. 5
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

Calling Japan Ports

LYON MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Miyazawa,	Jan. 15

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Seno,	Jan. 8
TAKESHIMA MARU..	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Jan. 14
WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	Jan. 18

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Jan. 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tsuruga,	Jan. 8
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 12
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Jan. 15

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

KLIEST	20,000	Capt. Dring,	Jan. 8
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Jan. 18

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Jan. 31

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 8, 1921

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Jan. 13
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 15
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. B. Saito,	Mar. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LYN
(Holland—East Asia Line)

(Member of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences)
regular monthly service from

Japan Ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. Sailings subject to alterations.

FOR	STEAMER	LOADING on/or about
Rotterdam and Hamburg	"ALCHIBA"	December
Amsterdam and Hamburg	"BORNEO"	January 18
Rotterdam and Hamburg	"AMELAND"	February 18
Amsterdam and Hamburg	"ALDERAMIN"	March 18

For full particulars please apply to:

HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.
Agents
No. 43 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. Central 4754.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
S.S. Satsuma Jan. 25th

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM
S.S. Duquesne Feb. 15th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
13 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific representatives and operators
Green Star Line

For San Francisco—via Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CACTUS ..... Jan. 4th
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CAJOOT ..... Jan. 29th

For Seattle—via Kobe and Yokohama.

For San Francisco direct
U.S.S.B. TANKER STOCKTON ..... Jan. 27th
(Bulk Oil)

For Seattle—via Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. DEUEL ..... Jan. 16th
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESSUP ..... Feb. 15th

For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. S.S. EURANA ..... Feb. 1st
U.S.S.B. S.S. LANCASTER ..... Feb. 15th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
T. EVERETT, Vice President.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
W. B. Lunt, Agent.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning and will sail for same ports at 6.30 a.m. today.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Caulcutta for Rangoon, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Monday and is due here on January 19.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is due at the N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow.

The China Mail s.s. Nile left San Francisco on December 24 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on January 18.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is due at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the tender with inward bound passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 6 o'clock. The Asia sails for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow afternoon and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the jetty at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta, from London on December 3, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will be dispatched from the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles and ports on Saturday, January 15 at 3 p.m. Passengers may embark direct at the Wharf from 1 o'clock on the same afternoon and heavy baggage must reach the French Mail Office before noon on Jnuary 14.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru left Hongkong yesterday and is due at Woosung at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Siberia sails for San Francisco by way of Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu Monday and the outgoing passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Adl. Line s.s. City of Joliet arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai on Tuesday and sailed for Singapore on the following day.

The Adl. Line s.s. Satsuma left Honolulu for Yokohama on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere which sailed from Shanghai on November 24, arrived at Marseilles on December 27.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat which arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles on Thursday, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking is due at Woosung from San Francisco and ports early this morning and is expected to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf between 7 and 8 a.m. The Nanking has on board 348 sacks of mail, 101 cabin and 7 steerage passengers, 481 tons of general cargo and 2,166 packages of treasure and is expected to sail for Hongkong direct tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenluce from London bound for China and Japan, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenade, from London bound for China and Japan, left Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca, from Antwerp on October 13, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay on December 18 left Hongkong Thursday at noon and is due in Shanghai about noon tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 6 o'clock this morning and the tender Victoria with incoming passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock. The Colombia sails for San Francisco by way of Kobe Yokohama and Honolulu this evening and the same tender with outgoing passengers, baggage and mail will leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The China Mail s.s. China which sailed from Shanghai on December 7 arrived in San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on December 29, a day ahead of schedule.

Siccawei Weather Reports

30.—The depression formed near the N of the Formosa Strait advances slowly on the Eastern Sea, with cyclonic winds: local calms in the Channel. Strong monsoon on the Yellow Sea. The anticyclone has a slow motion eastwards to Manchuria. Rainy and misty weather, all day long; snow in Liaotung.

31.—Rain during the night. The wind is playing between N and NW. The pressure rises. Relatively mild temperature.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "PLASSY"	January 18th
S.S. "DELTA"	January 31st
S.S. "KASHGAR"	February 28th
S.S. "KASHMIR"	March 14th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	January 7th
S.S. "DUNERA"	February 3rd

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	January 6th
S.S. "TAKADA"	February 5th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN"	January 19th
S.S. "KANOWNA"	February 16th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2669

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "Bearport"	Jan. 12
S.S. "West Nomentum"	To follow.
S.S. "West Keats"	To follow.

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C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*HAVRE MARU ...	12,000	S. Saito,	Dec. 29	Dec. 31

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

AMUR MARU	14,000	H. Chiba,	Feb. 2	Feb. 4

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 6	Jan. 8
MANILA MARU	18,000	Y. Somokava,	Jan. 10	Jan. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

Those steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235
O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf Tel Nos Central 2215 East 208 and 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

DOLLAR LINE
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early March
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Middle March

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Esther Dollar" via Suez	Jan. 9th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early March
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Middle March

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.
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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 1	4.00	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 2		New York via Suez	Laomedon	Br.	H. & P.
Jan. 3	1.00	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 5	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 5	—	New York	City of Agra	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	—	New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 10	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 10	—	New York	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 14	—	New York	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	New York	Lyon Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 15	—	Seattle	Deuel	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 18	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 20	—	Los Angeles	West Hixon	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Jan. 21	—	New York	Gaelic Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jap. 22	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 25	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dod & Co.
Jap. 28	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 30	—	Seattle, ports	Kashima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 1	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 5	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 8	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 8	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 8	—	Kobe	Kliest	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 11	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 13	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Pilsna	Ital.	L. Triest
Jan. 14	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	K'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 3	—	London, ports	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 5	—	Liverpool, ports	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 6	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	Bombay, ports.	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Trieste, ports	Nippon	Ital.	L. Triest
Jan. 12	—	Singapore, ports	Mattawa	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 14	—	Genoa	Masaniello	Gr.	Dod. & Co.
Jan. 15	3.00	Marseilles, ports	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 18	—	London, ports	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	Rotterdam, ports	Borneo	Dut.	H. G. T. Co.
Jan. 20	—	London, ports	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 20	—	Hamburg, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 21	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Dan.	E.A. Co.
Jap. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Anchises	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	London, ports	Glenluce	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 31	—	London, ports	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	London, ports	Glenada	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 3	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Antwerp, ports	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Antwerp, ports	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	London, ports	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 1	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	2.00	S. Hongkong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 2	11.00*	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 2	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 2	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 3	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	7.00*	Hongkong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	7.00*	Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 5	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	9.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	9.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 8	—	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 8	—	Manila & Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong	Nile	Br.	China Mail
Jan. 29	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 31	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 1	6.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Jan. 1	2.00	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 3	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 4	7.00*	Chefoo & Dairen	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 5	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 6	—	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
Jan. 6	8.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Jan. 8	—	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L.V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 1	D.L.	Pukow	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	D.L.	Pukow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	7.00*	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tsinghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O D W	Dec. 6	Bee	Br. gun-boat
B VIII		Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
F N B	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
2 C	Dec. 23	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
P. & O. B. I.	Nov. 25	Fox Glove	Br. gunboat
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
U. S. N. B.	Nov. 20	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
	Nov. 17	Pingching	Chi. rev. cr.
K L Y B	Nov. 8	Seb. Cabotc	Ital. gunboat
E E W	Nov. 4	Toba	Jap. gun-boat

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Jan. 1
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Jan. 3

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Jan. 7

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 4

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 1
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Jan. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Jan. 7

From Japan
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Jan. 2

From Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 6

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921

Business and Official Notices

CABLES: MOORE SHANGHAI — ESTABLISHED 1878 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 158

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS · LAND BROKERS
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

Wednesday, January 5th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 5th and Thursday, January 6th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 10 a.m.

Friday, January 7th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 6 Harmen Road.

Saturday, January 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. and Monday, January 24th at 4 p.m. in upper Salesroom, a splendid collection of Postage stamps, part proceeds of which will be devoted to the Famine Fund.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No. 5021

Will sell at Sales Room
No. 97 SZECHUEN ROAD
On Wednesday, the 5th January, 1921
Commencing at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

DOUBLE BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, MAHOGANY STAINED EDGED BED ROOM SUITE WITH BEVELLED EDGE MIRRORS, CRETONNE COVERED COUCH, and ARMCHAIRS, Roll top desk, Office Chairs, Writing Tables, Book cases, Typewriters, Typewriter tables, Iron safes, Dining chairs, Dining tables, Round Hall stoves, Tientsin Carpets, Perfumery, Gold Watches, Sundry Books, Tapestry covered cushions, Rain coats, Pictures, Vases Ornaments, Glass ware, Knives, Forks, Soaps, Electric Lamps, Skin rugs, Gramophone records, Clothing, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Also:—

One Fine Toned Cottage Piano. One Large Axminster Carpet.
Three Salamandre Stoves. Twenty Electric Lights with Opal Shades
Two Singers Sewing Machines. One Chinese Silver Tea Set.
One Hornless Gramophone. New Goat Skin Rugs.

and

ABOUT 40 LOTS OF

Valuable Jewellery

of artistic workmanship including

Diamond Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Lockets, Tie pins, &c., &c., &c.

Now on View.

Not a Single
CROSS WORD
in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Private Day & Boarding School

Nos. 31 and 32 Quinsan Road.
The Winter Term will commence at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, January 4, 1921. Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar Classes.

HELEN F. DEARBORN,
Successor To
MARTHA W. JEWELL,
Principal.
34646

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Str. "Ning Shin" Capt. J. Augested, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1921, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 19-21 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520 Passage C. 3233.
34647

The Shanghai Land Investment Company Limited

Issue of Tls. 250,000 6 per cent Debentures of July 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby to the holders of 6 percent Debentures of the Company, of the issue of Tls. 250,000, made by the Company on the 1st day of July, 1901, that such Debentures will be redeemed, according to the tenour thereof, on the 1st day of July, 1921, that no interest will be paid after that date, and that the amount of each Debenture will be paid to the registered holder thereof, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai at par, and at Hongkong, Yokohama and London, at the Banks' buying rate for sight drafts on Shanghai, on delivery up of the Debentures properly endorsed.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.
Shanghai, January 1, 1921.
34643

HARRIS'S
WILTSHIRE
COOKED, BONELESS
HAMS

IN PEAR SHAPED TINS
Weight 13 to 17 lbs. each
Price $1.00 per lb.

Being cooked and boneless these Hams are cheap in price compared with other imported Hams. The quality is guaranteed by the fact that they come from HARRIS'S, Wiltshire.

Imported by
Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
AGENTS.
Tel. 346 5 Peking Road

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that our business has been registered as a private limited liability Company with the name of E. D. Sassoon and Company Limited. The Company has undertaken all debts and liabilities of our firm and the business will be carried on as heretofore under the same local management.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1920.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
34648

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

The Stewards will decide at 11 a.m. today if a Hunt can be held.

In the event of a Hunt the Start will be posted at the Race Club and Horse Bazaar.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
34649

Harbour Notification
No. 15 of 1920.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE ARSENAL REACH ABOVE UPPER HARBOUR LIMIT.

Notice is hereby given that the s.s. "Taito Maru" lies sunk in the Arsenal Reach about 1,500 feet above the Upper Harbour Limit.

The steamer, bow downwards lies with the tide, in about the middle of the channel, in 24 feet of water L. W. S.

Her masts, funnel and bridge show above water at any state of the tide.

A markboat at each end of the wreck exhibits by day a red flag and, by night, a red light over a white light.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.
Approved:
E. G. LOWDER,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 31st December, 1920.
34647

Wishing You a Happy New Year

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

Motor-Cyclists—
Know Your Speed
A STEWART **SPEEDOMETER**
will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

Our offices have been removed from this day, December 30th, 1920, to
NO. 11 AVENUE EDWARD VII.
CHINA COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT CO.
L. FRED PATSTONE,
General Manager.
34733

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

Week of Prayer
3rd to 8th January, 1921
in
UNION CHURCH
5.30 to 6.30 p.m. each day.
Under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the World's Evangelical Alliance.

Special Leaders and Subjects each day
All Welcome.
34655

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 20 and 21

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires private work, during or after office hours. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
34639

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer desires position immediately. Good knowledge of filing, coding and general office work. Excellent references. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.
34640 J. 8.

RELIABLE Chinese, with experienced knowledge of typewriting and office work, seeks position. Thorough reference. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
34637 J. 7.

CORRESPONDENT and general office clerk, good typist, knowledge of shorthand, long experience in shipping, export and fur lines with American firms, wants similar position. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.
34641 J. 5.

IMPORT man open for engagement, ten years' experience in China. Capable to manage department, also willing to travel or stay in outport. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
34654

EFFICIENT interpreter desires position in a newly organised law firm. Knowledge of Mixed Court procedure. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
34656 J. 1.

EXPERIENCED American stenographer desires work for part time. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
34618 J. 4.

EXPERIENCED Chinese typist at present employed desires change, from January 5th, 1921. Salary Tls. 30. Good reference. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
34674 J. 4.

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
34673

WANTED, by a widow, work in any capacity, but willing to do anything; knowledge of typewriting, will go up country or travel, if necessary. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
34619 J 4

IMPORT and export man open for immediate engagement; ten years' experience. Expert stenographer and private secretary. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
34634 J 7

AMERICAN lady bookkeeper and typist, capable of controlling a set of books and entire office routine, wishes position. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
34734 J 1

AMERICAN lady bookkeeper, capable of controlling a set of books and entire office routine, desires position with a reliable firm in Shanghai, Peking, Hongkong or Manila. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.
34605 J. 5.

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOVERNESS wanted, English or Eurasian lady or girl (must speak very good English), as governess in Russian family. Family living in Aigun (China), Manchuli Province. Governess will have good home with family. Salary $60 per month. Steamer passage paid from Shanghai to Aigun (II class ticket). Apply A. A. Irschenko, Chinese Customs, Aigun.
34653 J. 8.

YOUNG man (Chinese) wanted as stock clerk. Must have a good command of English and be experienced in handling incoming invoices and stock-book entry work. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
34629 J 1

WANTED, male or female, a doctor's office assistant, good knowledge of English required. Hospital experience preferred. Salary liberal. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
34747 J 1

WANTED, two smart and capable girls of neat appearance and good selling ability, to handle an easy and quick-selling line on a commission basis: Liberal terms offered. Commission of from Tls. 25 to 30 can be made on an average day's work with comparative ease. Previous experience an advantage but not essential. Splendid opportunity for those with spare time during the day to realize additional pin-money. Only girls who are really in earnest and willing to do a little work, for a handsome return, need apply to Box 283, care of THE CHINA PRESS.
34735 J 1

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board, large well-furnished room and bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET
One large room, with board. Apply 15 Quinsan Garden.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
One large front room and one small room facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
34624

TO LET, with full board, on the Bubbling Well Road, one comfortably furnished front room, suitable for two persons; also one single room, bath, facing south. Particulars, apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
34638

TO LET, two furnished rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply from 12 to 2 p.m., Sunday any time, 10-J Haining Road, near Victoria Cinema.
34623 J 4

TO LET, well-furnished room with board, 34 Wayside Road.
34615 J 5

TO LET with full board, two well-furnished rooms, bath, garage, tennis, telephone and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.
34596

FOR RENT, from February 15, unfurnished flat in western district, five minutes from tram; kitchen, servants' quarters, garage, tennis lawn. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
34737 J. 1.

ONE big bright airy room, unfurnished, close, to Astor House, in private family. Please apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.
34600 J 1

NICELY furnished room with full board, suitable for married couple, private bath, hot and cold water, modern conveniences throughout, telephone, etc. American family. Excellent locality. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.
34553 J 1

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, American lady wishes room and bath, with or without board, central location. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
34734 J 1

WANTED by married couple, without children, furnished flat, two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, western district preferred. Apply to Box No. 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
34613 J 1

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Chinese shroff who is familiar with paper and printing orders. State experience and salary expected in first letter. Reply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
34732 J 1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED about March 1st, furnished house or apartment by American couple, no children. Careful tenants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.
34678

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let; detached foreign house with gardens, front and back of the building, gate house, front porches, parlour, dining-room, kitchen, bedrooms and servants' quarters, all equipped. Rent only Tls. 40. House furniture and fixtures must be taken over at reasonable rate. Location, 23 Tongshan Road. Apply at above address.
34592 J. 8.

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH ladies give lessons English, shorthand, typewriting, piano, mandolin, violin, banjo. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
34753 J 1

ENGLISH lessons given by a lady at home or at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
34610 J 1

DANCING. Modern high-class, individual instruction, no classes. Latest "Jazz" and "Twist" movements in Fox-Trot, One-step, Waltz. Appointments in person, 'phone, letter, Miss Connie Hendry, Astor House.
34483 J 4

MADAM KELVEY, professional teacher of modern, character, classical, ballet and toe dancing. Terms moderate. Write for appointment, Madam Kelvey, Box 49, Care of Chinese Post Office.
34251 J 13

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE to let, three rooms, or will sub-divide, at reasonable rates, in best part of central district; all improvements. Telephone central 3234.
34679

OFFICES to let: suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
34675

ONE large, also one small, room, ground floor, to let, for three months. Rates, lights and telephone included. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
34739 J 1

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
34681

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
34676

EXCHANGE AND MART

NEEDLES, new Rustless British sewing needles, just arrived, (sizes 0 to 12, price $3.00 per thousand). Sole Agents, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15.

WHITE CALICO. White Landscape Calico 34 inches X 40 yards. Price $12.00 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15.

SHEETING, best quality 94" bed sheeting (Ellinger's Three Fish brand) pieces 40 to 44 yards. Price $2.50 per yard (pieces only). A good opportunity for replenishing your sheets. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., No. 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15.

LONG CLOTH, Horrockses' 36" long cloth No. 500, $20 per piece of 40 yards. Special quotation for quantities. Apply Probst Hanbury & Co., Ltd., No. 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15.

MADAPOLAM, Tootal's sealed Madapolam No. T.33 and No. T.22 Price $8 per piece of 12 yards. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15.

FOR SALE, excellent new residence, French concession, all modern improvements, tennis, garage, Taels 5,000 cash, balance mortgage can remain. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
34680

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop —"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
34672

FOR SALE, new ball-bearings and housings suitable for shafting. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.
34751

FOR SALE, one small pony, new harness, and children's wickertrap in splendid condition. What offers? Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
34749 J 1

TYPEWRITING machines wanted; a Christian mission, attempting commercial training for young men, needs several typewriting machines for class-room exercise. Information regarding the institution concerned will be supplied to persons interested. Persons willing to present good second-hand machines to this institution, or offer same at moderate price, please address to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
34738 J. 8.

WANTED, bound volume of old English, Scotch and Irish songs—words and music. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
D 24

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 24 and 25

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Saturday, January 1, 1921

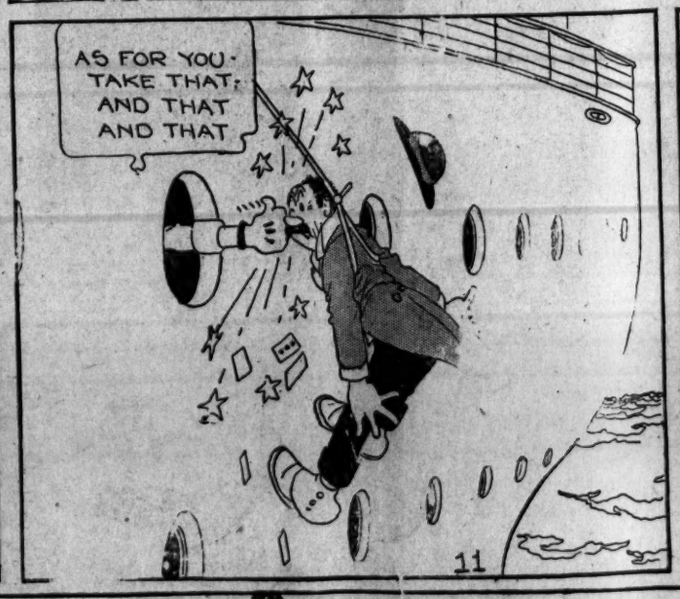
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
to all Our Friends
From Jiggs and Maggie

Bringing Up Father

THANK GOODNESS - WE ARE GOING TO EUROPE AND WILL NOT SEE ANY OF YOUR LOW-BROW FRIENDS OVER THERE-
ALL I NEED NOW IS TO HAVE A TOOTH-ACHE TO BE THE UNHAPPIEST GUY IN THE WORLD-
1

TELL ME-OLD PAL- HOW DID YOUSE COME TO BE ON BOARD AN' WHERE ARE YOUSE GOIN'?
I HEARD YOUSE WUZ GOIN' TO PARIS - SO I THOUGHT I'D TAKE IT IN TOO - WE'LL HAVE SOME TIME!
3

I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THEY LET A PERSON LIKE THAT IN THE FIRST CLASS CABIN!
?
GO DOWN TO YOUR STATE-ROOM - I GOTTA SCHEME SO WE CAN FINISH THAT CARD GAME-
6



THERE HE IS AGAIN - DON'T YOU DARE RECOGNIZE HIM!
BY GOLLY - I'D NEVER HAVE KNOWN IT WUZ HIM IF YOU HADN'T TOLD ME!
NOW HOW KIN I SEE PARIS?
GEO McMANUS
12

"In-Town" Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

(Left)—"In-Town" Gown of Satin Brocade, with Skirt of Harem Effect and an Oddly Arranged Girdle.

(Centre)—Afternoon Wrap of Baby Lamb, with Cape Collar of Sable.

(Right)—An Extremely Attractive Combination of Chiffon Velvet and Opossum Fur.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

PARIS, November 12.

THIS is the time of the reign of the "in-town" gown. From April to November the woman who spends part of each year in the country is most concerned as to the number and suitability of her out-of-town gowns. But November is the month of the gathering of her clans in the city. She realizes that her country house frocks look passe, and she focuses her attention upon those which will bear the inspection of the hypercritical city eyes.

I show you to-day by means of the large left-hand picture on this page an in-town gown that fills every requirement of propriety of this type of gown. It is a one-piece gown of satin brocade. It is made on long, straight lines, and might be termed "scantily full." It gives the illusion of fulness, though not a large amount of fulness is used in its construction.

The skirt is of harem effect, being drawn together at the ankles. The wide, soft girdle, arranged slightly below the waist line, is of the same material. The material is twisted softly about the waist and hangs in straight ends on either side below the knees. Dyed shadow lace piped with satin is set into the cutaway neck and the cuffs. Borders of skunk finish the neck and define the upper part of the cuffs.

The right-hand figure shows the beauty possibilities that inhere in a combination of chiffon velvet and opossum fur. This is a one-piece gown, but made to resemble a full skirt and separate blouse. Patent leather ribbon is used as binding for the belt and for flat, diagonal trimming at the hip lines. The collar is a high, standing one open at the throat. This and the wide cuffs are broad bands of opossum. The collar and cuffs are lined with shadow lace. A jabot of the same lace gives lightness to a costume that might otherwise convey an impression of too great weight.

The small middle figure displays an afternoon wrap of baby lamb, with a huge cape collar of sable.

One of the hats is of plush trimmed with a fringed taffeta bow. The other is of taffeta, with crystal pins.

Gorgeous Headdress Now Worn

Ancient Fashion Custom Is Revived By Women Of Society

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(*New York Herald*)

New York, Nov. 28.—We are on the way to wreathe and garland our hair in the pleasant South Sea Island way, also to signify battle and terror by jewelled horns and fantastic and towering headdress.

One sees no echoes yet of the hair fashions of the beach at Tahiti where the women pay more attention to the dressing of their heads than their bodies. There are no Rupert Brooks, no Stevensons, no Frederick O'Brirens to make poetry or vivid prose of such garlands here, no Gauguins to paint them on glowing canvas, none to register such fashions in words or pigments that other generations will read and gaze upon.

The artistry of the season when it expresses itself in headdress is not that of Oceania. It is not often shown in flowers. It is sophisticated, ancient in its suggestion, made up of the things created by man and not by Nature.

We do not use headdresses that bear a meaning, that portray an emotion. We have no flowers that suggest love nor appeal. We do not know the language of wreaths, as do the Tahitians. We only know the cost of the fashion of the things we wear.

True, these headdresses of the season are filched from the eras when women thought as little of disclosing the body as do the South Sea women, but they knew the coquetry of clothes and made them serve their purpose. Not modesty but art was their reason for wearng what clothes they did.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM

It was an ancient custom, this one of decking the hair, and wherever there are primitive tribes, wherever history has recorded racial customs, there we find the fashion for drawing attention to the head. The garland was the substitute for the hat, or the other way around. If a king had not hated to get his head wet we might still be ornamenting our locks with jewels, plumes and ribbons in the day as well as evening.

Surely the South Sea Islanders and all their primitive sisters have a better time of it than we do; they find the means of decorating the head in their gardens and forests, while we, yoked to modern customs, pay and pay for the covering that is usually unbecoming and always costly.

Through many moons we have presented a strong contrast between the day and the evening by covering our heads completely while the sun shone and adding nothing to our coiffure when the stars shone.

We left to France the fashion for ornamenting the hair. We realized what women were doing over there to brighten their sombre costumes during the war, but we liked the English style of the utterly uncovered head much better. We ceased to enhance our simple coiffure by artificial curls or puffs. We gave it a soft large wave and let it go at that. Gay combs were forsaken; jewels were sparingly and infrequently worn by those who owned them. The hairdressers moaned over the carelessness of the times. What cause they had for this no one could reason out, for it was and is difficult to get an hour for such work. Might as well try to get two middle aisle seats at the theater for the first night of a well advertised play.

OPERA HEADDRESSES

Suddenly the fashions of France in headdresses appear to have slipped over here with the abruptness of a submarine rising out of the depths. The shops show them. Women will wear them tomorrow night at the gala opening of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, which is the signal for society to move into its accustomed place for the winter.

In Paris last summer the dressmaking houses showed fay and costly head garniture along with the evening frocks. They got up some enthusiasm among the buyers. A few of them were ordered with the gowns to be sent to America. The smart women who have started to decorate the head say they got the idea or from London, where the women have been dressing extraordinarily well, although the conditions of life were not as much improved there as in the rest of Europe.

The English, who, after they abandoned the royal frizz wore their hair far more simply than the American, was content with jewels or the classic leaf wreath, but the Parisiennes went to the gorgeous East for their inspiration. They delved deep into Asiatic history.

They wear whatever is capricious, exotic. If Semiramis and the Queen of Sheba wore headdresses to evening entertainments they undoubtedly decked themselves out in the same arresting fashion.

There are headdresses this season that give one the impression of having glimpsed those old Romans who, when they went into battle against their neighbors in order to frighten them into surrender before fighting, wore the fantastic heads and horns of animals that never existed.

The house of Callot must have gotten some of its inspiration from this ancient source, as a few of their mannequins were jewelled horns that curved over their heads.

No designer had difficulty in securing inspiration for this revival of a historic phase of women's costumery. The world that has slipped past us in the loom of life is thickly woven with such types of decoration.

It depended on the especial phase of life as to whether the headdresses were sophisticated or gentle in aspect. Nothing was gentle in old Asiatic history, so one cannot expect from that quarter the type of hair ornament that should be worn by the young girl. (It is a pretext that our young are not aware of the flotsam and jetsam in life's swirling stream, but it's a good pretence that makes us happier.)

It is strange that the most classic headdress, one free from any sinister aspect, was invented and insisted upon by two virile men, who stamped violence and suffering upon the world—Julius Cæsar and Napoleon.

The simple wreath of leaves was the crown of these two supermen and throughout the centuries it has been the fashion for women, if not for men.

Grecian simplicity demanded the purity of the flower garland about the head, especially in token of victory or of national happiness over any event. Men could wear the atrocious emblems of battle on their heads, but battle over and victory secure the women wore the emblems of gentleness and sweetness.

Down through the ages afterward, the headdress twisted and turned and endured. The Renaissance emphasised it. The French have never quite relinquished it. Neither have the Russians. From the pearl sewn cap of Juliet to the pointed arch of Catherine the Great, studded with Asiatic gems, women have chosen that which they desired in order to make them lovely, imposing or commanding.

OUR OWN SIMPLICITY

Only in the Anglo-Saxon race has this passion for the ornamental hair covering died down with the modern, so to speak, fashion for hats. The Americans are less given to it than the British, for the condition of royalty has preserved the tiara, the oak leaf jewelled and the small crown, the emblems of rank and title.

Once our girls wore a ribbon in their hair as a token of gayety, but ever so simple a fashion quickly died. The novelist who makes the heroine put a rose in her locks should be writing of our next door neighbors, the South American States, for we, at this end of the continent, neglect such adornment. We are more practical, morever, and know that roses soon fade, and withering give us the look of age and disillusionment. Nothing is so disenchanting as the banquet hall deserted.

Our indifference to such things must be at an end, at least for a space of time. We want to be running with the current. The current is plainly marked for headdress.

Since the year after the armistic, the winter of the Peace Conference, Paris has given brilliant attention and workmanship to the ornaments that are to be perched on the head. They were shown in their Asiatic glory by that dead girl who was never out of the limelight and whom Paris sincerely mourned. Gaby Deslys. In London she made towering headdresses the fashion and many smart Britishers took off their jewelled emblems of titles and substituted the plumage and coloring of a jungle bird in imitation of her and in keeping with the strongly running current of fashion.

That winter every one in Paris took thought to their headdress for the evening. In opposition to the Biblical utterance, they, by taking thought, did add an inch or more to their stature. Some kept to the band studded with jewels from which an immense aigrette swirled out from the side. Others took the cue from Gaby Deslys and Mlle. Mistinguett, who amused thousands of doughboys in her French theater and adopted the towering edifice of expensive plumes and feathers of the kind forbidden by law and constantly worn and sold.

During the winter in Paris at the opera and the theaters the onlookers were more attracted by the headdresses than the body dresses. There was far more of one than the other, it might be said parenthetically. Each woman tried her best to eclipse the other. None went with the hair unadorned. The simplest Marcel wave was the height of any attempt to make a coiffure, for the locks were merely a foundation for whatever the milliner could invent.

Fashions changed rapidly under this stimulation. Rivalry and the unprecedented spending of money by those made rich through the war and others whose sources of income remained in doubt, caused the jewellers and milliners to reap that harvest for which they had waited through four years. They made the best of it.

Still, we in America remain aloof from the fashion. Few women of fashion were in France during the years that followed the armistice, except those connected with the Peace Conference. They followed the French fashion of ornamenting the hair for public appearances. Mrs. Wilson wore a wreath of black tulle sewn with jet paillettes and black flues at the side, flaring in a modest manner.

Nothing so simple as this is the fashion this season. When the opera in New York ushers in society events there may be inaugurated a fashion for headdresses that rival those of ancient days, the milliners think. Their wish may be the father to the thought. They profit most by such a fashion. It is now as in the reign of Marie Antoinette.

The sketches today show what Paris has invoked. These are the season's return to the ways of other women in other days of who wore it into church.

Such ornaments belong to no one time of era. They represent the Renaissance the new that has not yet been established, the eras when the vineyard was a constant suggestion for fashionable apparel.

There are caps sewn with pearls and crystals from which dangle garlands of beads; there are caps which suggest the hennin against which the Pope issued a protest and threatened excommunication in vain to those who wore it into church.

There are the Roman horns, the symbol of battle, which were worn one night at the Ritz in Paris and have been taken up by America. They are heavily jewelled and mounted on a jewelled forehead band.

There is a headdress by Callot, a taunt to our prohibition, maybe, which consists of pale green chiffon, the green of grapes, draped softly about the head and falling in a long end at one side. Over the ear, on one side, is a bunch of black grapes; over the other pink roses.

There is another kind from Callot, which consists of a band of gold tissue wrapped about the head and caught at one side with a scarlet flower. Black ball ornaments fall from the center of the rose which is placed over the ear.

The outstanding flare of black aigrettes from the back of the head following the line of a French twist was worn by an American. Each aigrette was studded with rhinestones. The scarf, dropped half way down the shoulders, was of white fur. An admirable contrast.

THE WRAPPED HEAD

The wrapped head is a different thing. It is Asiatic and again in fashion. Dominating hats of the season are copied from Moorish effects, with long veils that wind about the hat or are tied in a loose bow, with long ends that reach the waist.

If a young girl looks well with her head wrapped in white satin sewn in seed pearls, or in autumn foliage chiffon beginning in a forehead band of dull gold let her wear them. The fashion for all tints associated with autumn woods is Bacchanalian and is in full swing this winter.

There is danger in these head dresses, simple as they sound and appear. They need a certain expert twist to get them right. Once I was in the dressing room of the wife of Paul Poiret, who never appears in the evening without this type of Asiatic turban, and after watching her roll that cap and adjust it to her head no one could have classed the thing as simple. It required the knowledge of an engineer, the skill of a Japanese juggler, the patience of a mathematician.

Yards of metallic gauze were disposed on the floor, wriggling its length like a colorful snake across the rugs, one end secured to the bedpost, in its place it was permitted to rest until the rest of the toilette was completed. Then the slim Denise, arrayed in a minaret tunic frock of silver gauze, her Indian dark hair sleekly wound about the tiny head without a ripple, silver earrings dangling from the ears, began to wind herself into these lengths of gauze that were pulled along the rugs.

Poiret, the master designer, watched her. "No one but an Arabian can master her in that trick," was his comment. "Here I am helpless."

The turban she had so wound about her head never lost its perfection of poise through a strenuous evening of dancing. And it is in this mystery of twisting that the headdress gets its perfection. She who believes that a piece of cloth quickly wound about the head and tied in a knot is a pretty or fashionable thing to wear is mistaken.

There are brigand's turbans and those of pirates, that are quite in picture of the hour and are easy to adjust. Daring souls have adopted them with the sharp two ended bow over the ear. These are made of gauze, the popular fabric for head coverings, the kind that is as supple as chiffon.

Some of it is two faced and this is especially good in the burnished autumn colorings. Bronze metallic gauze showing autumn leaf yellow on the other side is an admirable thing for the head of a brunette.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired, "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voilà, ze curls . . . "

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . "

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921

Essex Scores Unusual Mark

Author And Research Expert Completes Remarkable Run Across The Country

Crossing the continent at this time of the year with a motor car is something worth boasting about, but when the feat is performed with an eightfoot trailer attached to the car it amounts to something that can be announced satisfactorily only with Greek fire and a brass hand.

Evidently that's what Dr. F. Homer Curtiss, B. S. M. D., thinks, because after he had successfully negotiated the mountain passes, desert country, gumbo stretches and torn up roads marking the route he chose he proceeded to "tell the world" (or as much of it as he had access to) all about the wonderful qualities of his Essex sedan. In any event, Dr. Curtiss should know what he is talking about, because he is a man of many titles—he is the founder of the Order of Christian Mystics and a member of the Society for Physical Research, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Asiatic Association and the American Authors' League.

CURTISS WELL KNOWN

In the literary world, particularly the realm of the mystic, Dr. Curtiss is well known, being the author of "Realms of the Living Dead," "The Voice of Isis," "The Key of Destiny" and other books on related subjects. He is accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Curtiss and their secretary, who are particularly pleased with the closed type of car, because of the protection from wind, sun and rain afforded by the easily adjustable windows and curtains. All the members of the party give interesting information as to road conditions in various parts of the country.

"We began our transcontinental lecture tour from New York," said Dr. Curtiss, "going through the larger centers of population to Atlanta, Ga. Our eight-foot trailer, an unusually large one, has carried about a ton of baggage, but the car we started with cost so much in repairs that we traded it in on an Essex sedan at Atlanta. We chose this car from among several after due investigation, because we were convinced of its power and endurance.

DETOUR TO BACKWOODS

"On our trip to Birmingham we had to detour over the backwoods roads of the Alabama mountains to avoid the floods shutting off the main highways. Though scarcely limbered up, the sedan gave evidence of its powerful pulling powers, afterward amply demonstrated. At the top of one very steep pitch we encountered an old darky who had interestedly watched the performance, and he amused the women when he said: 'Dat sho am de pullingest cah I eber done saw in much.'

"At Dallas, Tex., after crossing Alabama and Mississippi, we were weatherbound by floods for two weeks and finally had to ship our car across twenty-eight miles of black, waxy mud. We were told we could not make the twelve-mile stretch of black mud, for which Oklahoma is notorious, even without a trailer, but we made it with the trailer, using chains and mud hooks. In Kansas City we lectured for two weeks and then ran to Denver through the sand and hills of Eastern Colorado, passing many large cars on the way. We also climbed Pike's Peak and visited many other points of interest. On the way to Yellow-stone Park we were misdirected and wandered around the sheep country until an old sheepherder put us on the road to Douglas, Wyo.

INTO LA VONTA CANYON

"This route forced us to go through La Vonta canyon, where we had to travel for almost three miles practically in the creek bed, over bowlders, logs and deep wet sand. After a rest at Douglas we took the regular trail through the 'bad lands' of the Big Horn region, where there was little attempt at roadmaking. In crossing the gullies and washes, the rear-end of the trailer would strike before the machine could get up the opposite slope. The long grade through Cheyenne canyon to the Shoshone dam and the figure-8 curves on entering Yellowstone Park were sufficient tests for any car without a trailer. From the Yellowstone we crossed through the lava beds and sagebrush trails of Idaho to Boise and then went on to the Oregon border.

"The long, rough timber-hauling trail from La Grande to Pendleton, Or., cut the thread entirely loose from the front tires and we had to put on skid chains to hold the rubber on the fabric until Pendleton was reached. Another terrible hill was the one from Moody to John Day river, where the road descends a very steep hill with short turns and loose rock. The least carelessness or slipping meant going over a sheer precipice.

BRAKES HOLD PERFECTLY

"Our brakes held perfectly, despite the trailer and the ton of baggage. Entering California over Grant's pass we had to climb for many miles through cracked stone and loose earth, where the new highway is in course of construction.

"Except for adjustments, our machine has scarcely been touched. There have been virtually no repairs. My total expense for cleaning, oiling, burning out carbon and making adjustments in 7,600 miles has not been more than $100. We have pulled the trailer as fast as forty-eight miles an hour, although as a rule we trailer, our gasoline consumption In deep sand, on account of the traveled between 25 and 30 miles. has dropped as low as 13 miles to the gallon, but from Grant's pass over the mountains to San Francisco we averaged 19½ miles to the gallon and more than 200 miles to the quart of oil."

CAREFUL OF THIS

In using the power tire pump if the rear wheel is jacked up, but not firmly held by the brake, the wheel will spin and twist off the air tube from the pump. Better let the wheel down on the ground before starting to pump up the tire. Also moderate engine speed gives better results than high speed.

Laboratory And Research Shops Vital To Plant

Tire Factories Boasting Remarkable Departments For Improvements

A visit to the research and laboratory departments of one of the large tire concerns would amaze the visitor. Here he would see first-hand the reasons why tire mileage has increased so surprisingly in the last few years.

About four years ago a tire that would travel 3,500 miles was generally conceded to be a good tire. Later, the average was 5,000 miles. Today, many motorists obtain from 10,000 to 15,000 running into many thousands of miles are current. Miller tire mileage, for example, has doubled in the last three years.

Today, actual cost per tire-mile is less than half as much as ten years ago, and materially lower than before the war.

A few years ago, a car that would do twenty miles an hour was considered to be a speed wagon. Now an average of forty miles an hour is an ordinary occurrence and tires withstand the pounding of the road at speeds in excess of 100 miles an hour.

The big tire companies have spent and are spending millions of dollars in obtaining tougher and more resilient and stronger auto casings.

Pneumatic tires today are far superior to those built a few years ago.

New York Garages Try Women Workers

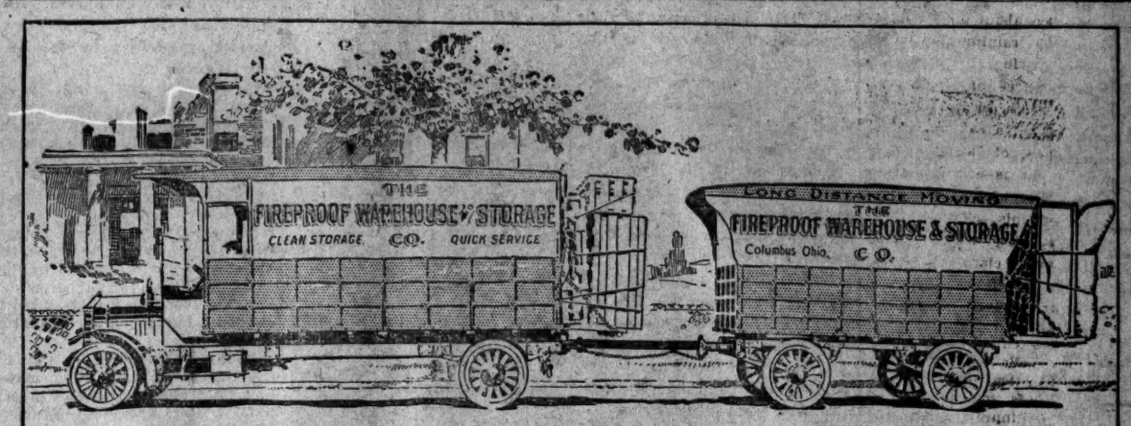
After finding, it is asserted, that their customers demand a certain amount of attention to cars stored with them, some of the larger garages in New York city this week let it become known that they had revised their ruling against service in the future, and installed a crew of women washers and polishers. The original declaration, induced by a strike among the garage laborers, has therfore been modified, and a number of the more prominent garages are preparing to accept business as usual. It is recalled that this is not a new feature of metropolitan garage practice, for, during the war, a number of the stations employed women in their washing and polishing departments, and it is said that the present movement is producing every good result that was expected of it.

BAD NEWS

A forfeit of $600,000 a day is made by one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the United States as a result of the new price reduction.

AT LEAST THAT

Money invested in the automobile business in the United States has now reached the stupendous amount of $3,166,834,694.



"Troy Trailers"

The complicated mechanism of the motor lorry is quite susceptible to injury, if not properly cared for. Such machinery will not stand sudden shocks.

A trailer for use with a motor lorry must be designed so as to protect the lorry against these sudden shocks. The lorry must be permitted to gradually absorb the strain necessary to draw the vehicle.

Troy Trailers were designed with these facts in view, and combine important elements to take care of these conditions, namely, a spring draw-bar attached to the main frame of the vehicle, which frame is so mounted on springs as to permit the load to shift on the vehicle axles before the rubber-tyred wheels actually start their forward motion.

These important features are not used on any other trailer, and are vital to the success of trailer haulage.

With Troy Trailers the motor lorry has perfect control of the direction of travel of the trailer, and without side strain on the lorry.

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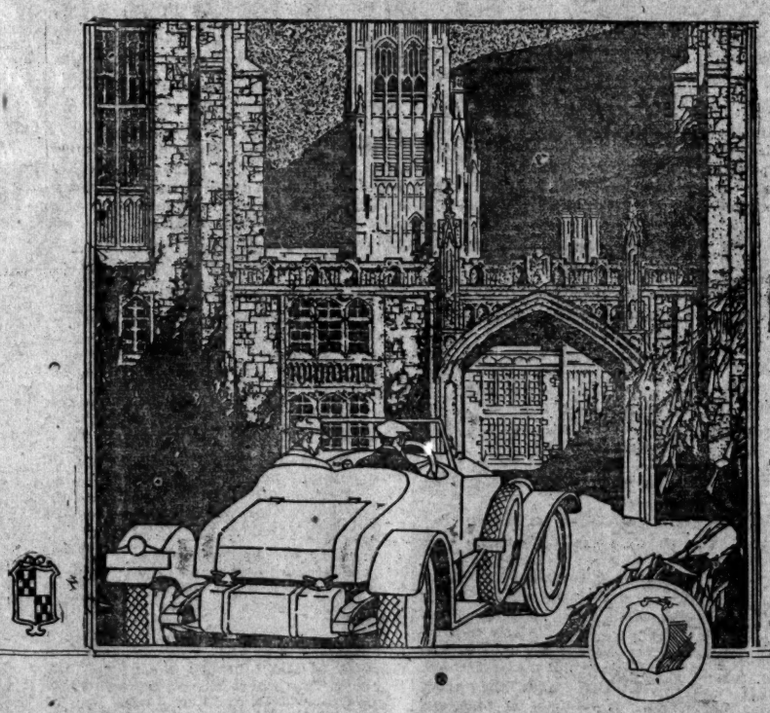

Goodyear Cords Are Economical Tires—Mile for Mile

MILEAGE at the cost of continual repair, frequent delay and inconvenience is not economy.

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Freedom from tire troubles—stone-bruises—punctures and blowouts lies in the use of Goodyear Cord Tires.

Everywhere, over whatever conditions, Goodyear Cords do deliver miles—pleasanter miles, safer miles, surer miles, *more* miles.

There is a reason for this—a definite and compelling reason. It is found in the peculiar construction of Goodyear Cords, a construction originated by Goodyear.

To be assured of the maximum service during the life of a tire, they require your attention as to proper inflation and prompt tread cut repairing.

Such service can be secured from Goodyear Service Stations.

Goodyear Cords have additional advantages in ease of riding, gasoline and power saving, and increased speed.

Over the Goodyear Cord's stalwart and athletic body is put a fine-grained, wear-resisting amazingly vigorous tread stock, in the extra-thick well known Goodyear design.

Users have proved that mile for mile, Goodyear Cord Tires are the better investment.

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GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

GOODYEAR TEACHES TIRE VULCANISING

Good Service Given Folks Desiring It; Plant Located Near Los Angeles

One of the natural results of the tremendous increase in the number of motor cars is the insistent demand for expert vulcanisers to carry on the tire repair business which has followed in the motor car's wake. Among the tire repair schools that have set about to relieve this condition by training men in the art of repairing tires, with a remarkable degree of success, is the one which is being operated by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California at Los Angeles.

It is an interesting group of men who gather in the classroom of this school on beginner's day, seeking expert instruction. In every class representatives from all sections of the West present themselves—men who want some good repair experience before launching out into the business.

"We are furnishing a complete practical course," states J. R. Wells, manager of the school. "Beginning with fundamentals, we demonstrate every step in scientific tire repairing. Occasionally we get men who have no idea of how a tire is made—and some who have never examined a tire, but before these men leave our school they are master vulcanisers, competent to undertake any kind of repair, from a simple puncture to a retread.

"We start them all at the same point in the practical work—cutting down sections of tires. After the student become skillful in this he is instructed in building them up. Then we take him through all the various divisions of the business.

"Individual instruction is given to each man. After two weeks' experience we will require all students to submit to an examination, and issue Goodyear master vulcaniser's diploma to those who pass. That almost without exception the men pass with high marks is indicative of the thoroughness of our instruction.

"We use the working equipment of the average tire repair shop, and only methods that can be employed by any tire repairman with a modest capital. When you consider that 8,000,000 cars are now in service, offering opportunities for repairs on 40,000,000 tires, you may realise why so many men, desiring to become competent repair men, are entering our repair school. We are providing this instruction absolutely free and are equipped to take care of any number of students that will apply to us either by letter or in person."

Here's Proper Way To Clean Cylinders

When the cylinder head of a motor is detached for the purpose of removing the carbon deposit it will be noticed that during the process of scraping the piston, etc., the tapped holes on the top of the cylinder casting soon get full of oily carbon, water, etc., causing trouble to remove when it is decided to insert the holding down set screws, writes R. O. Allen in the current issue of the American Motorist. To obviate this I have used short screws without heads on but with a screwdriver slot cut in them, and screw them in flush with the top of the cylinder casting before scraping operations are commenced. After the decorbanising is completed the grub screws can be removed, when holes will be found to be free from dirt.

Rusty Clamp Will Make Clutch Grab

If the sliding member of the clutch is rusty it will give the effect of grabbing. The rusted portion will prevent the clutch's engaging, gradually holding for a fraction of a second and thus forming a quick engagement. The operator often believes that the trouble is due to poor facing or worn engaging members.

MODERN BATTERY

The amount of current that a cell will produce on discharge is known as its capacity and is measured in ampere hours. It is impossible to receive on discharge as much current as was needed to charge it. The modern type battery when at its best gives on discharge about 85 percent of the charging amount.

WORN GUIDES CAUSE MISS

Air leaks are a common cause of misfiring, though they are often overlooked. A worn valve guide allows enough air to be sucked into the cylinders to cause misfiring, and it also permits oil to leak out. If oil is discovered leaking out, it is fair to assume that excess air is being injected into the fuel charges.

Here Are Figures And Facts Showing Auto's Popularity

California Association Gives Out Statistics On Registration

Three motor cars for each mile of public road and twenty-five cars for each mile of improved road in the United States is the record of registration for the first six months of 1920, according to advices received by the California State Automobile Association from the A. A. A.

The American Automobile Association survey shows that between January 1 and June 30, 1920, a total of 7,484,409 motor vehicles were registered in the various states. Of this number approximately 950,000 are commercial vehicles. There were also registered, during the six months' period, 247,667 motorcycles.

The State of Ohio leads in registrations with 544,000 cars, Pennsylvania comes second with 500,665; Illinois third with 497,217, New York fourth with 486,262, and California fifth with 476,702. That New York occupies fourth place is probably due to the fact that her registration year did not begin until February.

The gross receipts from registrations in the various states amounted to $81,958,772.72. It is interesting to note in this connection that the receipts from registrations for the first six months of 1920 are approximately the same as was spent on the entire road program of the United States during the calendar year 1902.

At least 90 percent of the receipts from registrations will be expended for the construction and maintenance of public roads, principally for maintenance.

New Bridge Will Span Salinas River

The California Highway Commission has ordered the immediate completion of the King City bridge across the Salinas river. This structure when finished will be one of the finest bridges on the State highway system. The opening of the new bridge will render obsolete the old county bridge at King City which has been the bane of the traveling public for some time.

Here's Simple Way To Soften Pitch

Hot water may be used for softening the pitch which seals the storage battery. A convenient apparatus consists of a can holding about five gallons of water and provided with three cocks, to which are connected three lengths of hose which run to the openings in the three cells. The water is heated by a single-burner gas stove and when boiling water is run into the cells until the pitch is softened. It is advisable to drain out the acid before starting. Also it is desirable to place the battery in a large pan or sink to confine any escaping water.

Wire Big Aid In Replacing Frame Bolt

Bolts running through the frame channel are often very difficult to get in place once they are removed. An easy method where these bolts are drilled to take a cotter pin is to run a piece of wire through the frame hole, then out and through the hole in the bolt. The bolt may then be drawn through the hole.

AND AT HOSPITALS

Don't take a chance when children are playing on the street. Slow down at schools.

IN BERMUDA

The first and only automobile ever shipped to Bermuda frightened the horses, and the inhabitants threw the machine into the sea.

NOW AND THEN

Before 1908 none of the revenues received as fees for the registration of motor vehicles were expended for the maintenance and improvement of highways. Today nearly 80 percent is set aside for this purpose.

LOCOMOBILE AND MERCER CONCERNS JOIN IN MERGER

New Manufacturing Company Combine Known As Hare Motors

The greatest combination of quality motor car manufacturers that has yet been formed, seems assured by the action just taken by the boards of directors of the Locomobile Company and the Mercer Motors Company.

Both boards have unanimously approved of the consolidation of the two companies, under the title of Hare Motors, and all that now remains is for the stockholders of both companies to ratify this action. The net assets of Locomobile and Mercer combined will exceed $11,000,000.

This is really the logical outcome of the formation last spring of Hare's Motors as an operating company for the Locomobile, Mercer and Simplex companies. As the Mercer Motors Company has already absorbed the Simplex Automobile Company, the latter automatically becomes a part of the new manufacturing combination, at the same time as does Mercer.

This combination is of the manufacturing companies, and will not effect the distribution and selling plans of these well-known quality cars in the slightest, as Hare's Motors, the operating and distributing company, will operate along the line originally planned. The only change will be instead of separate factories, operating under different names, they will now all be part and parcel of one single manufacturing company, with the subsequent simplification of management.

It has already been announced that the names of these three famous cars, Locomobile, Mercer and Simplex, will be retained for the different types of passenger transportation units that will now be manufactured by the various factories of Hare Motors.

Film Men Plan To Make Cross-Nation Trip In Chevrolet

Royal Flying Corps Major Heads Party Advertising Yosemite Park

A winter tour of the United States is the plan of Major Reginald Wilson, Royal flying corps, who left Oakland last week in a Chevrolet 490. Major Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and two German police dogs, recently motored from Los Angeles to Reno and Northern California, returning via Sacramento to Oakland, where they prepared for their transcontinental trip.

Representing the Master Pictures Corporation of Los Angeles, the tourists are advertising California's wonderland. The Chevrolet 490 is a stock car, but finished with an elaborate coat of paint, containing many views of the Yosemite valley and other California scenes, the work of Major Wilson.

Fourteen months will be spent on the trip, every State in the Union being included in the itinerary.

JOB AND HIS CAR

Job got his reputation by "boiling." That practice has lost a fair reputation for many a car.

CRUDE PETROLEUM USE

It is estimated that the United States is now using more crude petroleum each month than the whole world used in the entire year of 1885.

DON'T SEEM ENOUGH

Although Canada lies close to the heart of American automobile industry, only 74,540 of het 340,000 automobiles are American-made.

O TEMPUS

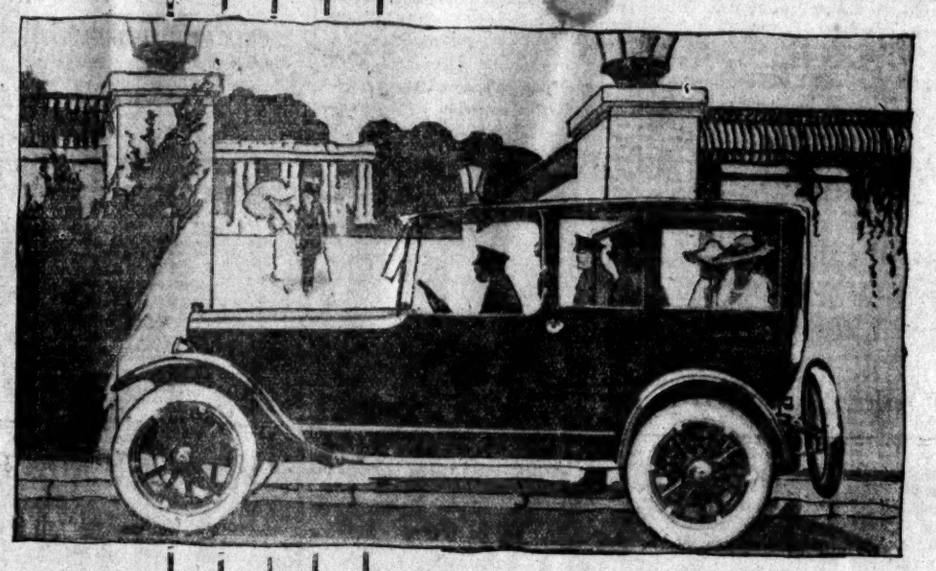
Six saddle horses were recently transported from Stockton, Cal., to Reno, Nev., in big motor trucks, crossing the high Sierra on the Lincoln highway.

MANY are the delights of Motor Cycling when your mount is a Trusty Triumph.
Years ago the Triumph made no-trouble Motor Cycling possible and to-day the Triumph Combination provides enjoyable, luxurious and the most economical motoring for two.
MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.
Sole Agents for Northern China
Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association Ltd., Shanghai.
TRIUMPH
Works: Coventry, England.

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

The Limousine

Easily one of the most beautiful cars of its type, the new series Chandler Limousine carries an unusual degree of style in its splendid finish and the correctness of its fittings. The roomy interior, comfortably seating five persons, is richly upholstered in a fine quality silk plush. The cushions are deep, soft and restful.



An artistic mahogany panel is placed on the doors and on the front of the tonneau immediately under the heavy plate glass windows; mahogany toilet and smoking cases are placed within easy reach from the rear seat; and the attractive autophone transmitter is concealed—though readily accessible—in a pocket in the side of the body.

There are dome, reading and automatic step lights, and all windows are adjustable as the weather or wish may dictate.

The excellence of its appointments in nowise overshadow the sturdiness of its construction, the graceful lines of its design nor the lustre of its finish.

Mounted on the standard Chandler chassis this limousine carries oversize 34 x 4½-inch tires as regular equipment.

CHINA MOTORS LTD

STAR GARAGE — EASTERN GARAGE

MAIN SHOWROOM
STAR GARAGE
125 BUBBLING WELL

OVERLAND CARS FIGHT HIGH COST

Aged H. C. L. Defeated When Drivers See U. S. First Via The Automobile

The heavy increase in railroad passenger rates holds no terrors for many long distance tourists who are "seeing America first" in their motor cars. Neither is the increase in the cost of hotel accommodations bothering these modern wanderers upon the face of the earth.

Twice L. M. Stewart, manager of the Willys-Overland Pacific Company in San Francisco has received first hand information of how Overland tourists are beating both the railroad rate and hotel toll boosts.

Recently George H. Klein of Oklahoma City, Okla., who is seeing America in an Overland touring car, pulled up to the administration building at Toledo, and asked permission to pitch his tent on the lawn about the building. The permission was granted.

HAVE CONVERTIBLE CAR

The Kleins left Oklahoma City on February 2 in their Overland "highway Pullman." The car is so arranged that it can be converted into an invitingly comfortable bed by lowering the back of the front seat and stretching a light mattress over the seat cushions.

On the running boards are metal boxes containing provisions, cooking utensils, clothing, a small gas stove, in fact, everything that is required for an extended camping expedition.

The trip of the Kleins has taken them through Arkansas, Tennesse, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and part of Canada.

RE-ENTER UNITED STATES

They re-entered the United States at Port Huron, Mich., traveled to Detroit and Toledo and before returning to Oklahoma will travel through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. They have traveled 9,000 miles in their new Overland and have averaged more than twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

N. M. McDonald and his family also camped on the Overland lawn. McDonald, formerly in the taxi business in Marion, Ohio, home of Warren Harding Republican candidate for President, purchased his new Overland at Redlands, Cal., last March. They left Redlands on June 7 last, and twelve days later were in front of the home of an old friend in Marion, Ohio. The mileage in the twelve days registered 2820. The car averaged 25.8 miles to the gallon of fuel for the entire trip. Not a cent was spent for repairs. Before McDonald started on his long cross-country trip he had traveled 5,000 miles with the car.

DALLAS MOTORISTS TEL.

The Auto Club of Dallas, Tex., has introduced a new service for its members. Concrete telephone booths are to be erected on all main highways leading out of Dallas at intervals of two and one-half miles.

CLEAN CONTACTS

The connections of the battery should be loosened and cleaned occasionally in order to get a good, clean contact. Sometimes the terminals will become so corroded that the self-starter will not operate.

A Daring Feat In A Motor Tractor

William Guthrie, inventor of the Glasgow tractor, putting his invention through a severe test at the recent agricultural motor tractor trials at Aisthrope, Lincoln, England. To prove its worth Mr. Guthrie drove his tractor over the steep rifle range butts, going up one side and down the other.

Maimed Auto Fan, With One Arm, Has Noteworthy Trip

Hudson Driver Travels From Indiana, Which Isn't Bad a-Tall

When a man with only one arm—a left arm at that—starts out to cross the country in a touring car he exhibits a good deal of nerve. When he successfully makes the trip he shows a deal of ability, as all must admit.

Yet the feat was recently accomplished by L. J. Casbon of South Bend, Ind., who drove a Hudson Super-Six from that city to California. He is a modest chap and declares that it was not entirely nerve that permitted his making the tour without accident but largely familiarity with and confidence in his car. In describing the trip to the Hudson-Essex people Casbon said:

The roads were anything but good when we made the trip. It had been raining steadily for about two weeks before we reached Iowa and the ruts often were hub deep. At Raton pass and through New Mexico and Arizona we encountered steep grades and rough driving, but nevertheless I enjoyed the whole trip. I camped out all the way and made the run from Holbrook, Ariz., to Los Angeles in two days. Once on the paved highway the trip upstate was a genuine pleasure."

England Building Roads Of Rubber

For the purpose of deadening the sound of traffic, roads made partly of rubber are one of the latest developments in the science of highway building in England. The material is laid in flat slabs three-quarters of an inch in thickness, attached to steel plates, which are gripped by the concrete foundations.

TO BUILD IN WINNEPEG

A new motor company organised in Manitoba, with a capital of $1,000,000, will build automobiles in Winnipeg.

Goodyear Sets New Tube Rolling Mark

"Forget that old record; we have new ones now," was the laconic announcement of Inspector C. S. Valentine of the tube rolling department of the big Goodyear plant at Los Angeles, after his crew of five men and set up a new mark of 1020 tubes rolled in an eight-hour day.

The former record held at the Goodyear plant at Akron, O.—920 tubes rolled in eight hours—was shattered some time ago by a five-men crew in the Los Angeles plant when 941 tubes were turned out in one day. The new record sets the production mark just 100 tubes higher than the Eastern factory has been able to make, and is expected to stand for some time. Tube production at the Western Goodyear plant is now running about 2700 daily.

HERE'S GOOD BRAKE TEST

A good way to test a brake to see if it will hold properly is to speed up the car on the road and to apply the brakes suddenly. Have an observer at the same time note if both wheels slow down evenly or if one wheel locks and slides while the other revolves.

TRAFFIC COPS OF ATHENS

Athenian coppers have a rather unique method of getting and punishing speeders. The town cannot afford motorcycle cops, so each one is equipped with a plank studded with nails. If he sees a car coming up the lane that shows any sign of not keeping the lawful pace, he throws his plank out stopping the car.

ADJUSTING CARBURETOR

To adjust the carburetor for high speed cut down the mixture until it is so lean that the motor will miss when running idle. Then add just a little more gas to the mixture. Test the adjustment on high speeds, quick accelerations and hill climbing.

1920 Jesse James Crooks Make Rich Hauls On Highway

What's $10,000 In Alcohol? 'Sall Right, But Thieves'll Suffer

Here is a story that tells about the dangers of travel in the wild and woolly East, and the police are investigating.

The route of the present Lincoln high way in Eastern Pennsylvania was, back in the old post-road days, a favorite haunt of highwaymen, who stopped the stages at lonely spots and relieved the passengers of their valuables. On the modern Lincoln highway, however, new methods prevail.

Recently seven armed bandits held up a truck loaded with twenty-nine barrels of grain alcohol near Langhorne, Pa., and carried off the consignment by transferring it to another truck. The alcohol was valued at $10,000.

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary is investigating. These modern bandits were equipped with a truck in which to carry off their plunder. It is understood that grain alcohol is forming the basis for the majority of the "liquors" now being dispensed in New York city. Ten thousand dollars' worth of grain alcohol diluted and sold by the drink should bring the enterprising modern highwaymen five times that amount. Dick Turpin was a piker.

ANOTHER RECORD

Motor vehicle shipments from factories during the month of August were reported to be the heaviest in the history of the industry.

ONLY IN CALIFORNIA

During the first six months of this year, 62,000 non-resident motor license permits were issue in California.

Are Race Stars Superstitous? Well, Rather

This is the story of a claw taken from the third toe of the left hind foot of a black Rocky Mountain bear:

Such a claw is the prized possession of Otto Loesche who, driving a Lexington Special, romped home an easy winner in the annual Pike's Peak hill climb on Labor day.

When Ot and his Lexington Special thundered up to the starting line on the day of the big race, a forest ranger rode up to Ot's car. Reaching down from his mount, the ranger hung the bear's claw, strung on a string, about Loesche's neck and said:

"Take this, son, and you'll come through a winner. The Indians set a vast heap of truth in their old legend about a bear claw for luck."

Of course. Ot Loesche, like most race drivers, isn't at all superstitious. A week before the race he took after a jackrabbit and shot it, that he might get a "left hind foot" to carry with him.

So rather than lose this charmed bear's claw, Ot removed it from about his neck and tucked it carefully away in an inside pocket.

Loesche forgot about the bear claw until he had crossed the line, twelve and a half miles away—and a mile higher—22 minutes and 25 2-5 seconds later.

Al Cline, driving the other Lexington Special, finished less than six seconds after Loesche, winning second place against the big field of entries.

"I tell you, Al" said Ot to his fellow driver after the race, "I guess the bear's claw must be the stronger. After that ranger handed me that claw I looked for an opportunity to give you the rabbit's foot. But I could not get to you.

"I did the next best thing, carried both bear's claw and rabbit's foot with me, and we finished one and two."

Ot Loesche and Al Cline are not professional race drivers. To defeat such stars of the racing world as competed at Pike's Peak calls for this recipe, according to Ot Loesche:

"A Lexington car, a bear's claw, a true eye, a steady hand, and the nerve to give 'er the gun."

RAIN VISION WINDSHIELDS

It is a simple matter to give any touring car a clear vision windshield, which is not generally included in the equipment of the open car. The upper section of the windshield is simply mounted on the top by means of brackets that hold the part out at the desired angle, in this way the upper half of the shield keeps off the rain, while the lower half protects the driver from the wind.

MANY MEMBERS

Over half of the 300,000 motorists in the United Kingdom are members of the Automobile Association and the Motor Union of London.

ONLY A DOLLAR

To obtain an automobile license in London all that is necessary is to fill out a form giving name, age, type of car etc. The fee is $1.

Oil Gauge Guards Lubricating System

There are quite a number of motorists who would refuse to buy a car that did not have all the fixings on the dash—including an oil gauge of some sort. Once they are sure the thing is on the instrument board, however, they forget all about it and never pay any attention to it. Watch the little gauge just as carefully as you do any of the other instruments, for it is guardian of the lubrication system to inform you of any improper functioning of that very important feature of the engine.

OBSCURE MISSING

In some cars the two longest high tension cables running to the spark plugs sometimes hang close to or even touch the hot metal of the cylinders. After a time the insulation becomes inefficient and when a jar comes to bring the cable into a certain position there will be a short circuit and no spark. As this occurs only when the car is in motion the cause of missing is difficult to locate. The remedy for the trouble consists in suspending the cables to the radiator rod so that they will not get close to the cylinders.

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS

(TRADE MARK)

Send your enquiries for ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS & write for Pattern Books & Lists.

GEO. JOHNSTON
173-5-7 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CABLE - SLAPJACK, LONDON.
CODE - BENTLEY.
H. F. BANKS
AGENT. c/o G. P. O. Bombay

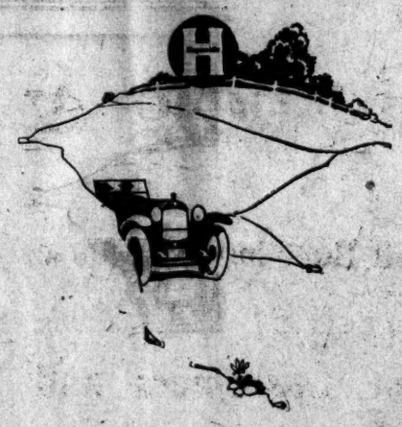
Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction.

Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

All popular sizes carried in stock. Come in to-day and get our prices.

MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Road Shanghai



Many people figure on the possible second-sale value of the car they buy. Hupmobile owners, when they re-sell, usually obtain prices considerably higher than are paid for other cars that originally cost about the same.

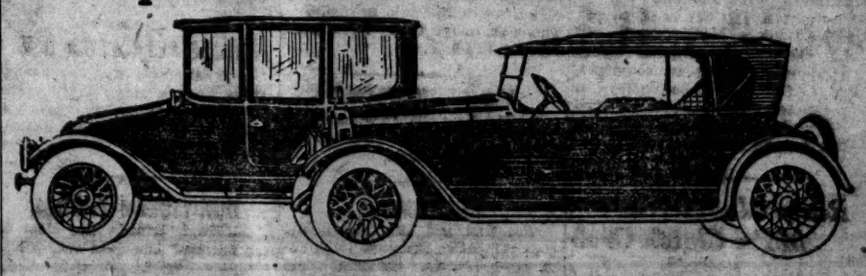
STANDARD EQUIPMENT

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer
Electric starter
Head, tail and dash board lights.
Rain-vision windscreen
Fuel gauge
Oil pressure gauge
Electric horn
Ammeter
Foot and robe rails
Tyre carrier—extra rim
Side curtains—door curtain carriers,
Tonneau carpet
Hood (black or khaki)
Grease gun
Pump, jack, full set of tools.

China Motors, Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE
MAIN SHOWROOM
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

Hupmobile

We Specialise In Second-Hand Cars



ARE YOU BUYING OR SELLING?

IF BUYING—it will pay you to watch our stock of second-hand cars, which changes every day.

IF SELLING—it will be worth your while to see us before disposing of your car.

WE HANDLE HIGH-GRADE CARS ONLY—NO CHEAP MAKES

We have also a number of New Limousine, Coupe, Touring and Roadster Models and MOTOR TRUCKS in various capacities, ranging from 1½ to 3½ tons.

Demonstrations Cheerfully Given

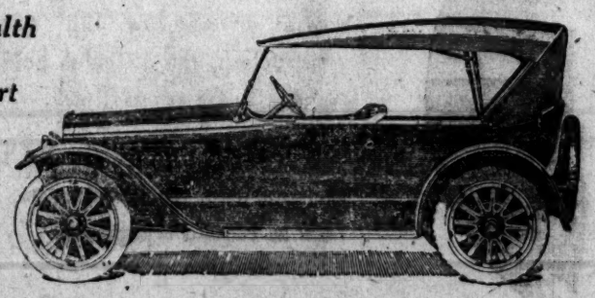
THE AUTO CASTLE
Shanghai

'Phone: C. 402
228 Ave. Joffre.

Introducing the New

Commonwealth and Craw Elkhart Magneto FOUR

1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

THE FEI LUNG COMPANY
OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Chevrolet Buick Cadillac

The Officers and Employees

of the

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

40 Bubbling Well Road

Wish their Customers and Friends

A Happy and Prosperous

New Year

Chevrolet Buick Cadillac

BIG JUMP SEEN IN CAR EXPORT FROM AMERICA

Fiscal Year Figures Index Strong Demand Over Pre-War Period In U. S.

There is a constantly increasing world's area where American automobiles are becoming vital means of transportation for both passengers and commercial products. That this area is continually extending in all directions is evidenced by the foreign demand for American cars which during the fiscal year 1920 was nine times greater than the total value of such exports before the war.

The future market for cars abroad will continue to be excellent if gauged by the growing world-wide demand for more and better roads. The efforts of innumerable individuals, clubs and associations are reflected in increased appropriations by governments for road building in nearly every country.

SEES LARGER MARKETS

In a bulletin reviewing the automobile situation throughout the world the Guaranty Trust Company refers to the utter lack of a single factor to discourage the American automobile exporter, who is willing to work steadily, patiently and intelligently for the long pull. And it is with such exporters, whose vision shows them the developed markets of a decade or two decades hence, rather than the mere profit-and-loss of this year or next, and who are open-mindedly and great-heartedly creating permanent markets founded upon quality, fair play, good will and service, that our future greatness rests.

The present is a time of restrictions, annoyances and handicaps without end—but they need discourage none but the casual exporter, whose interest in foreign trade is measured solely by the state of his domestic market.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES

Conditions in European equipment and policies are undergoing radical change, and it is the part of wisdom to be fully informed on the matter. An era of intensive competition is at hand, and we should recognise and prepare for it. Yet it is impossible to ignore the immense advantages with which nature and circumstances have endowed us.

European motor builders have doubled, tripled, multiplied their plants and equipment ten times in four years—their combined capacity is still the merest fraction of our own. They have made a beginning on quantity production, but it is only a beginning, and development such as ours does not come in a year or in two years.

CALL FOR LIGHT CAR

They have felt the world call for a cheap, light machine, but it will be a long time before we can be seriously challenged in this respect. Peace came so suddenly that in most cases post-war models were not even in process. Many of those on which information has come to hand show the effects of standardisation and an effort at lower price, but Europeans still think in terms of cars for the classes rather than for the masses.

The war years have brought us added prestige, unparalleled national prosperity and valuable export experience. Most of the world needs our automotive apparatus and only here and there has it been barred. Difficulties of shipping and international finance are only the temporary handicaps of reconstruction. The American motor vehicle manufacturer faces a great opportunity and a great responsibility.

Repainting Car Is Not Simple Job

Carriage painting is not an easy job to be undertaken by the layman. To repaint a car and do it properly requires experience and care and not merely one but a number of coats of paint. So unless the motorist has a goodly store of patience the job had better be undertaken by a painter of skill and experience.

New York Tube To Be Costly

Clifford H. Holland, chief engineer for the two shafts of the vehicular tunnel to be built under the Hudson river connecting New York and New Jersey, is a graduate of Harvard University. It is estimated that it will take four years to complete the tunnel at a cost of $28,000,000.

SOME CONSULTATION

The average cost of automobiles increased 12 percent this year, while prices of commodities during the same time rose 165 per-cent.

GETTING THEM ALL

The Tire and Rim Association is composed of forty-nine active tire manufacturers, 100 percent of the rim manufacturers, and with one exception the wire wheel manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

Motor Fatalities Decrease One-Half In United States

That Is Statistical Report Made By Chester Weaver, Of Studebaker Fame

Calamity howlers and calamity seekers were given a solar plexus wallop recently when it was revealed at the national congress of the Electric Railway Association that fatal accidents from automobiles have been reduced more than one-half in the past seven years, according to Chester N. Weaver, president of Chester N. Weaver Company, distributers of Studebaker automobiles and Day-Elder trucks.

"For each 1,000,000 automobiles in use in 1912 there were 2756 fatalities, and in 1919 only 1282. This shows a tremendous reduction," said Weaver. "With the increase of safety warnings and better traffic control it is reasonable to expect an even greater decrease during the next seven years.

"As a matter of fact, nine out of every ten automobile accidents are the result of gross carelessness on the part of reckless drivers. Only too frequently in the past have we heard of reckless motorists trying to beat fast passenger trains to crossings. These incidents, however, are getting rarer and would never happen if the fractional percentage of reckless drivers would adopt sane and safe methods of driving and reduce their speed to within the law.

"Just what the calamity howlers and seekers will do in the face of such convincing evidence of the big reduction in fatalities from automobile accidents is problematical unless they bury their hammers and are converted to an attitude of optimism."

London Omnibus Work Zone System

In London there are more than 2,000 motor omnibuses operating on a zone system. Fares range from a penny to sixpence, which rate is a fraction less than 2 cents a mile.

Pennsylvania To Maintain Highway

Pennsylvania is spending $5,000 a mile—almost a dollar per running foot—for maintenance, and $62,500 per mile, or about $12 per running foot, for the construction of State highways.

Auto Chief Sees Passing Of Horse

C. H. Larson, a former president of the Motor Club in New York city, recently declared that the advent of the year 2,000 will find the horse extant only in museums.

ONE AUTOMOBILE TO 2,000

Ricsha Average One To Every 216 In Tokio

At present there is one automobile actually in use for every 2,000 persons in Tokio; one street car for every 1,016, and one ricsha for every 216 persons.

The number of rischas in the city is gradually decreasing, having dropped from 15,052 in 1918 to 15,052 this year.

This decrease is laid to the greater number of automobiles introduced in the city, the number having increased from 2,069 in 1918 to 3,628 this year.

It is reported that about half of this number are kept in sheds instead of in use. The number of street cars is put at 1,200, of which about 200 are in need of repair.

UNDER THE RIVER

Work on the construction of the New York and New Jersey vehicular tunnel, to be built beneath the bed of the Hudson river, will begin October 12. The tubes will be opened to the public some time in 1924.

SQUEAKING BRAKE REMEDY

A squeaking brake may usually be stopped by applying a special brake lining compound in the space between the ends. If the squeak is due to a worn lining, so that the rivets press against the drum, they must be punched down or the lining replaced.

AUTOMOBILE TRAMP

The first tramp tour on record for a motor vehicle is a motor truck now running from Green Bay, Wis., to the Pacific Coast, earning all traveling expenses by picking up a load whenever possible and hauling en route.

THIRD LARGEST CITY

Three hundred and fifty thousand people are employed in Detroit and near-by towns in the automotive industry.

JAPANESE IMPORT U.S. MOTOR TRUCKS

Fifty Selden And Packard Cars, 1½ And 2 Ton Types, Go To Motorised Regiment

A shipment of 50 military motor cars, the order for which was placed in America, has recently arrived at the motor car regiment stationed in Setagaya, in the suburbs of Tokio. These cars, which are of the Selden and Packard makes, are of the one and one-half and two ton types.

A Japanese representative of the two motor car companies, quoted in the Nichi Nichi, says that the condition of the roads in Japan is such that they cannot bear trucks with a carrying capacity of more than three tons. Contrasting the roads in the United States and Japan the dealer wonders when the Japanese will awake to the importance of having good roads, from the viewpoint of civilian traffic and also national defence.

THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price.

The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch, U.S.A.
Cable Address. KERMATH.

AMONG THE LATEST

Among the latest inventions is an automatic filler to keep storage batteries of automobiles supplied with distilled water.

WARPED VALVE STEMS

If there is a lack of compression, and on examination the valve heads seem clean and perfect, give the valve stems a careful looking over to see if they have not become warped by the intense heat of that part of the engine.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL

The word "chauffeur" originated in France, and applied to a member of a band of travelers who roamed over the northeastern part of that country under the command of John the Skinner, or Schinderhanes.

BEFORE APRIL 1

An English automobile firm with works at Derby is running at capacity and cannot book an order for delivery before April 1922.

DID YOU PAY?

Highway expenditures for this year will amount to $633,000,000, equivalent to $5.75 for each individual in the United States.

USE FOR SPLIT WASHERS

Where crown burs and cotter pins are not supplied in motor car construction good, well tempered split washers may be placed under the heads of bolts to keep them from rattling loose.

SMALL STYLES LIKED

The style of automobile most favored in Europe is the small type car.

REPAIR LIEN FIRST

The lien of a repairman on an automobile takes precedence over the claim of the seller under conditional contract, according a recent Maryland Supreme Cou decision.

TO AID ROADS

California has been allo $8,384,354.57 since 1917 Federal aid for good roads.

DUNLOP

SOLID BAND

TYRES

"MILES FOR MONEY"

is the basis upon which every commercial vehicle owner is entitled to formulate his tyre judgement.

And miles for money, Dunlop Solid Band Tyres are cheapest, just as their construction makes them the most dependable under all conditions.

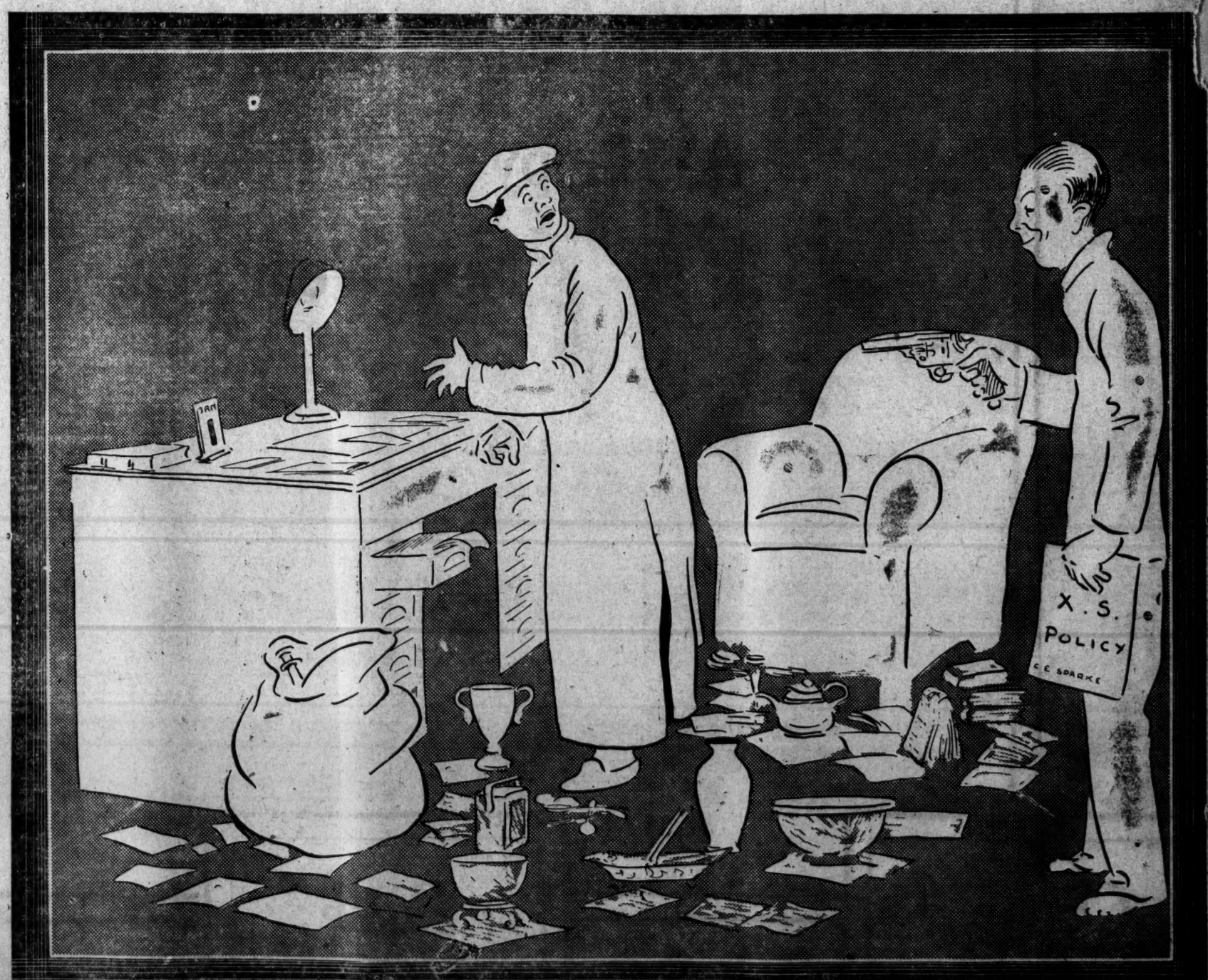
DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

20 Kiukiang Road

Phone 2248 Cables: "Pneumatic"



"BOTH WELL COVERED"